The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
W. T. EGAN, Business Manager.
☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (one week) 20 cents; subscription by mail (one year), $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.
The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Solid Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family
☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: For Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
☞ Money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1871. NO. 95

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Speech of Emperor Francis Joseph.

VIENNA, December 28.—In the Reichsrath to-day, the Emperor Francis Joseph delivered his speech from the throne, with which the session usually opens. After the customary formal congratulations, His Majesty proceeds to deal with home questions. His readiness to grant extreme concessions, he is sorry to say, has not brought internal harmony to the State as desired. The crown, while it contemplates the existence of separate kingdoms with constitutional satisfaction, claims that its acts are in the interest of the whole empire, as well as of individual States. Great stress is laid on the enforcement of and obedience to the laws. The Government will accede to the wishes of Gallicia, in so far as they are compatible with the interests of the Empire. Measures are promised which will render the Reichsrath a completely representative body. Bills to reform the election abuses, to develop the Landwehr system, and to improve the pecuniary condition of government officials and the poorer clergy will be submitted. The prompt settlement of educational questions is recommended. Regret is expressed at the fact that a portion of the Empire remains unrepresented in the Reichsrath, where alone the attainment of an understanding is possible. The deputies are exhorted to supply the spiritual and material wants of the country. The Emperor closes by declaring that Austria, weary of internal conflicts, desires peace and order. Better times were never more prosperous, the aspect of Europe, the foreign relations of the Empire, are favorable for the maintenance of peace and the unification of Austria. The Lower House of the Reichsrath to-day elected Herr Hopfen President, and Herren Vidulich and Groez Vice Presidents.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, December 28.—A bulletin from Sandringham states that the Prince had a good night, and that his strength is slowly returning.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has ordered the discontinuance of prayers for the recovery of the Prince.

MADRID, December 28.—Marshal Concha is reported to have been appointed General. There is a rumor that Senor Roberts will be replaced at Washington by Admiral Palo de Barnabe, who was recently in command of the Spanish steamer Fleet.

ROME, December 28.—A royal decree has been issued, carrying into effect the commercial treaty recently concluded between Italy and the United States.

LONDON, December 28.—The Reuter News Agency publish a contradiction of the report that warrants had been sent to England for the arrest of John C. Heenan, and makes a suitable apology.

PARIS, December 28.—In the National Assembly to-day President Thiers insisted that the committee who have under consideration the proposed act allowing an increase in the circulation of the Bank of France submit their decision to the Assembly immediately for action. He said the present circulation of the bank was only thirty-two millions of francs below the maximum amount now allowed by law, and threatened that the Committee should bear the responsibility of delay in affording relief to the French people from the scarcity of circulating medium. The Committee, spurred by Thiers's threat, finally, though unwillingly, promised to submit their proposals at to-morrow's sitting.

Paris papers assert that Bismarck is seeking a pretext for reoccupation of the evacuated French provinces.

ROME, December 28.—Several Italian Archbishops and Bishops waited on the King of Italy Christmas, and presented the congratulations of the season.

LONDON, December 28.—Business will be partially suspended on Saturday, the 30th. The cotton market will be closed at Liverpool, and little business transacted in London. New Year's day will be observed as a close holiday. The Stock Exchange, cotton and other markets will be closed, and business wholly suspended.

LISBON, December 28.—The German squadron bound for Rio Janeiro to settle the difficulty between Brazil and Germany, is hourly expected to appear off the mouth of the Tagus.

LONDON, December 28.—The *Standard* has a report that a French squadron will proceed immediately to Greece to support the claims of French citizens to the silver mines at Laurium.

The *Mot D'Ordre* is authority for a report that Prince De Joinville is about to resign his seat in the Assembly, to strengthen the position of the Duke D'Aumale.

Thiers gives a state dinner on the 4th of January, in honor of their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress of Brazil.

The Markets.

LONDON, December 28, 4 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £20,000. Consols—money 92⅝; account 92⅝. American securities firmer: 5-20s of 1862, 91½@92; 5-20s of '65, 94½; 10-40s, 91⅞.

FRANKFORT, December 28.—5-20s of '62, 96½.

PARIS, December 28.—Rentes 55 francs 47 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, December 28.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 9¾d.16d.

Red winter wheat 11s 6d. Flour 25s2s8. Corn 31s 9d. Mess pork 59s. Beef 74s.

CHICAGO.

The Abortion Case—Detectives on the Wrong Track—Newspaper Change—Family of Six Consumed by Fire.

CHICAGO, December 28.—The Coroner's jury has been all day engaged in the investigation of the Mrs. Amanda McCoy abortion case. The evidence taken proves pretty conclusively that an abortion had been practiced upon the lady, but it was also pretty conclusively shown that it had been done before she reached this city. William Shorb, the baggage master, and Mrs. Fahlbusch, the female physician at whose house Mrs. McCoy died, have been discharged, the evidence tended to criminally connect them with the case. Mrs. Fahlbusch is a German midwife of good reputation, and took charge of the case on application, the same as she does of any other. The detectives will have to go to Crestline and start the case anew.

Rumor says to-day that Hon. J. Young Scammon and others have purchased the Chicago Republican, and that it will be placed under the editorial management of Mr. Sidney Howard Gay, some years since holding the same position on the New York *Tribune*, and for the past four years on the Chicago *Tribune*.

A most horrible calamity is reported at Floris, in Davis county, Iowa, on the Southwestern road, a few nights ago. In a low board shantyfived a man, his wife and four children. On that night the shanty took fire and burned to the ground. In the morning the neighbors, none of whom had been aroused by the fire, gathered around, when the charred remains of the entire family were found in the ashes.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 28, 1871, 7:00 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Cloudy weather will probably extend very generally on Friday from the Atlantic coast to the western plains, and the barometer will fall with stationary or rising temperature on this area; southwestern winds will rain on the Gulf coast, and with increasing weather in the Southern and Middle States; southwestern winds veering to the South, with rising temperature from New England to the lower lakes; the lowest barometer move east and northeast into Illinois with rain to the southward and snow to the northward of its path, and brisk, southerly winds on Lake Michigan by Friday morning. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic coast to-night.

Burglary in Alliance, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., December 28, 1871.

The store of Evans Brothers, merchant tailors, of this city, was broken into last night, and goods, valued at three hundred dollars, stolen. No clue to the robbers.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Miss Anna Belle Hamilton, of St. Louis, aged sixteen, quarreled with her lover, took cyanide of potassium, and died.

Cyrus Pickard was hanged at London, Ont., yesterday, for the murder of Duncan McDaniel, his employer, in April last.

The steam frigate Chattanooga, lying at League Island, sunk yesterday. It is thought she was cut down by the ice.

The negroes of Saline county, Mo., are panic-stricken over the recent outrages. The greatest excitement prevails.

The disease known as measles is epidemic in New York city.

The trial of one hundred and seven citizens and Indians for killing the Apaches at Camp Grant, has developed the fact that the Indians were not upon late reservation, and although fed by the Government, were engaged in direct hostilities against the settlers. A verdict of acquittal is fully expected.

A dispatch from Scranton says that the low price of coal and the stagnant condition of the market announced in New York, though a source of great surprise to the dealers there, will not occasion any suspension of work at the present rates.

A dry goods store, hotel and grocery store in Quebec were burned yesterday. Loss $50,000; insurance $25,000.

James H. Hackett, the veteran actor, died at his residence in Jamaica, Long Island, last night, aged seventy-two years.

The Ku-Klukers convicted in the United States Court at Columbia, South Carolina, have been sentenced to various penalties, ranging from three months' imprisonment and $50 fine to five years in the prison and $1,000 fine. Twelve members of the society were sentenced.

It is stated that a prominent firm of iron manufacturers of Reading have purchased the steel works in South Chester, Delaware county, and will convert them into an iron ship yard.

THE WHARTON POISON CASE.

Important Testimony for Defense—The Prisoner's Daughter on the Stand.

ANNAPOLIS, December 28.—In the Wharton case Mrs. Jacobs, colored, was sworn and testified that she was Mrs. Wharton's cook, and lived with her at the time of Gen. Ketchum's death; she took charge of Ketchum's room until his death; Dr. Williams called to see the General on Monday; after he left she discovered that Ketchum had vomited in the slop jar; he took no medicine while she was there; she asked if the Doctor had left him any medicine; he said the Doctor left him but one dose which he thought insufficient and he had taken a dose of Brown's medicine, which he knew was sufficient; she then left the room, but returned about three o'clock to see what he would have for dinner; found him asleep; called him and asked him how he felt; he said to let him alone and he would sleep it off; he asked for soup and toast for dinner; said he would try and sit up, and got out of bed and started to the lounge, he staggered and seemed as if he was going to fall; after he got to the lounge I placed a pillow under his head; went down stairs and found Mrs. Lynch at the back room reading, and asked her to go up and see Ketchum; she went up stairs to him; I went down to the kitchen; in a few minutes Mrs. Wharton rang the bell; I went up; when I got up stairs she asked me to make a cup of tea; she wanted Ketchum to lie down; she told me to go down stairs and fetch a feather bolster from Miss Weller's bed; brought it up; Mrs. Wharton was sitting beside the General at this time; in making the bed I started to take off the bolster; the General spoke to me quite sternly; I looked round to see what was the matter, for I saw nothing but a tumbler at the head of the bed; I picked up the tumbler; it contained cracked ice; the tumbler was between the bolster and head board, wrapped in towels; put the tumbler on the mantle piece and again attempted to take the bolster off the bed; as I took off the bolster a small phial rolled down in the bed from about where the tumbler had been; put the phial on the floor and finished fixing the bed; Mrs. Wharton by this time had left the room; Gen. Ketchum got in bed; he went to sleep before he got his dinner; Mrs. Wharton went driving with Mrs. Toney that day; saw General Ketchum quite often while she was out; he seemed drowsy; I went down stairs and left the phial in Ketchum's room; saw Mrs. Wharton and told her about the phial before she went out with Mrs. Toney; told her I left the phial up stairs; brought it down while she was out; kept it till she came in and showed it to her; we saw what was in it; she told me to take some of it; I put it away. On Wednesday morning Mrs. Wharton asked me for the bottle; she sent me for Dr. Williams that forenoon; never saw the bottle after I found it in General Ketchum's bed; had seen General Ketchum at Mrs. Wharton's often; had seen him take medicine sometime in the summer of this year; he was in the dining room with his sideface; he asked him if he would take a spoon; he said he did not want any spoon, that he generally drank out what he took enough for a dose; did not know what the medicine was; the bottle found smelled like laudanum; told Mrs. Wharton that General Ketchum did not like without what kind of medicine he had taken; he had no tumbler when he took the medicine; saw him drink the medicine from the bottle; the bottle was not a laudanum phial, nor was larger; told Martin Priest, the office in Ellicott, more, that General Ketchum was not taken like Mr. Vanness, from the effects of laudanum.

Miss Nellie Wharton, daughter of the prisoner was called, and stated that she left home on a visit to Hartford county on the 5th of November to see Gen. Ketchum's illness, and arrived home about an hour and a half before he died. She testified to having from home with her a vial of paregoric, which she took to Hartford county; that she left the medicine in her mother's house were kept in the washstand in her mother's room; that she went to it constantly. The phial found in Gen. Ketchum's bed was here shown to witness, who said she had never seen it till the day before Gen. Ketchum died; was positive she had never seen any such phial in the house; she was absent from home for the purpose of farewell visits previous to her departure for Europe, which had been determined upon about a year previously; she left at that time $6,000 in the house, which was her own, and under her own control. In the afternoon of Ketchum's death Mrs. Hulton gave her his pocket book, watch, keys, &c., which he had taken up; kept them until Mr. Charles Ketchum came over on the fourth of July, and gave them to Dr. Williams, who gave them to Charles Ketchum. Witness stated, in reply to a question by Mr. Steele, that the telegram sent by her to Mrs. Chubb, asking her to come to Baltimore, was in reply to a telegram received by witness from Mrs. Chubb on the day previous.

Miss Nellie Mayer, of Baltimore, was called: Said she was an intimate acquaintance of the Wharton family; said she saw General Ketchum there frequently; in conversation last winter he told witness he was in the habit of taking medicine from a bottle without measurement.

Court adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 28, 1871.

DEAD FOR A FORTNIGHT—A HORRIBLE DISCOVERY.

Constable Monks, of Patterson, went on Monday to seize the furniture of Charles Burroughs for arrears of rent. Burroughs kept the place in Franklin street, Patterson, where one Mrs. Whitehead also was murdered by John Couty some months ago. Since that event the place has been avoided. Armed with the warrant, Constable Monks opened the door by force and reaching the bedroom found Burroughs reclining in a chair, with a quilt thrown over his head and apparently enjoying a comfortable nap. The officer went up to the man, and, giving him an authoritative slap on the shoulder to make him pull the quilt off his face to serve upon him the writ of attachment, two glassy eyes stared him in the face. The man before him was stark and cold. A note in his pocket proved that he took laudanum on the 16th of December, and that the deceased was becoming of his troubles in life and the failure of his business, the fact of his not being able to pay his rent. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict "and, worse than all, for his being recently abandoned by Libbie Garraharat, his housekeeper."

TWEED.

The whereabouts of Tweed is said to have been constantly known to the Sheriff. He never left the city and had no such intention. He was at the office of public works this morning, where he had an interview with several friends. Justice Scott says he saw him this morning in a comfortable place in the city. The justification of his bondsmen was continued to-day, Messrs. P. F. Farrell and A. G. Cornell being accepted. The Sheriff's attaches express the belief that the sureties will be entirely settled to-morrow. It is stated that each bondsman of the bail is responsible for the whole amount—a fact which doubtless caused the withdrawal of Terence Farley and others.

ANOTHER BANK SUSPENSION.

The Central Savings Bank, on Sixth avenue and Forty-second street, has suspended, its officers say for a few days only. The bank has been organized only four months, and having $12,000 deposited in the Ocean Bank, has been unable to honor all checks. The aggregate deposits is large, though the depositors are numerous. The officers say they will pay all obligations. The trouble will probably cease after the first of January.

THE CALLENDER CASE.

A motion for discharge was made to-day before United States Commissioner Osborne, in the case of Bank Examiner Callender. It was opposed by the District Attorney. Decision reserved.

THE LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

Judge Barnard issued a peremptory order for the discharge of Howlett, one of the Ludlow Street Jail prisoners, but granted a stay of ten days, to permit the Sheriff to bring the question of jurisdiction before the general term. The decision in this case will be a test as to all others.

PNEUMATIC DISPATCH.

A resolution granting permission to place tubes under the streets for carrying passengers and merchandise was offered in the Board of Assistant Aldermen to-day, and referred to the Law Department.

JERSEY CITY FLUSTERED.

The Jersey City authorities have been placed in an uncomfortable position by the unsuspected action of the managers of the First National Bank, who, claiming that the city owed them $425,000, paid themselves by transferring to their own account $982,000 deposited to the credit of the city. This action was all the more disagreeable to the authorities, from the fact that warrants issued by them to the amount of $100,000 were dishonored.

THE DELTA PSI.

The twenty-fifth annual Convention of the Delta Psi began to-day. The annual supper will be given on Friday. The society is flourishing.

FROM COSHOCTON, O.

Unsatisfactory Mail Facilities—Scarcity of Money—New Iron and Steel Works—No Small-Pox—Accessions to the Population, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

COSHOCTON, O., December 27, 1871.

There is a fair list of subscribers to the COMMERCIAL at this point, and there would be more but for the fact that the railroad arrangements are such as they are. People here must take the first edition in order to get the papers at any desirable hour, and then "accidents," causing delay at least, are of undoubtedly frequent occurrence on the Pan Handle (proper) part of the road. The Cincinnati papers have the inside track, and get the knowledge so to be. The distance is largely in favor of Pittsburgh, and there is a readiness to admit the excellence of the COMMERCIAL at all events. The live business men of the place take it as well as here it, despite all the odds against its prompt and regular reception.

There is a complaint here, as almost everywhere else just now, of scarcity of money. The tax receivers say there are not more than one-third as much portion of the taxes were paid at this date. Farmers have fine crops of corn, but they don't like to let go at the prices. Hogs are pretty well off—at prices making their owners squeal; and cattle have been reluctantly driven in and sold at "ruinously low prices." The coal interest now is having a pretty fair show, but the mine owners, Monday-men are not elated with their success in making the thing pay.

Public attention here just now runs toward a new enterprise in the way of "iron and steel works," making of springs and axles and iron bridges. The establishment gives employment to a great many men, has most eligibly situated and substantial brick buildings, foundry, forge shop, machine shop, &c., &c., and has the machinery of the latest patterns and best material. The company has already invested about $60,000, and is made up of spirited men of means, who mean to make the thing go. There are on every hand improvements such as must strike a stranger. Private enterprise is vigorously at work. The Railroad Company has erected a very nice brick freight depot 100 by 40 feet, and "reconstructed" the old frame one, making it the most convenient and comfortable one on the entire Pittsburgh and (I was going to say Columbus, but the old shed there is nowhere alongside of this one, and I must say) Cincinnati. The Presbyterians are just finishing a parsonage, brick, of eight rooms, besides halls, pantries, &c., with bay windows, portico, a handsome companion piece with their elegant church.

The small-pox has not as yet made any marks here, but the physicians have been very busy with vaccinating, and the people evidently have a wholesome dread of it. The general health of the place has been remarkably good for the past year. "Parson" Hamilton, of the Presbyterian Church, having the largest flock of the place, died as the longest "outside" work, being a large proportion of "outside" work, reports that so far in the year he has attended only seven funerals. For a population of over 2,000 that is a pretty fair showing, surely.

We hear also of new accessions to the population, drawn mainly by the new iron and steel works. It is lamented, too, that several of the oldest and most substantial citizens are about moving away, drawn by business or social attractions to the Far West, to the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, to New York. Notably among these are the Medbury family—Joseph K., John and some others, bankers—and Mr. Long, a relative of your Riddles.

OBSERVER.

Is the following passage the Hartford Courant shows that it has the true idea as to the mission of the conscientious journalist. It says: "The great newspaper is not a thing of to-day nor to-morrow only; it has a life of its own, and it cannot afford not to be true to itself. Men may come and go, strutting their brief hour in public; parties may rise and become corrupt and perish. The newspaper sees history and writes it; it records births and deaths and passes on. Its work is never ended, and it only truly meets responsibilities when it rises above every other consideration but those of virtue, truth and the public good."

STATE NEWS.

Twenty-two divorce cases are docketed for trial at the February term of court in Erie.

Mr. James B. Clark has retired from the editorial chair of the Butler *Eagle*.

Howard Quinter, a boy of thirteen, living in Millersville, Schuylkill county, fell and run a rusty nail through his hand last Monday, and died from lockjaw on Thursday.

The *Herald*, a new paper at Shenandoah, has for its objects, as stated in its motto, "To fear God, tell the Truth, and make Money."

A new Evangelical Lutheran church will be dedicated at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland, Cambria county.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says that the small-pox is rapidly abating in that place, and hopes soon to announce its entire subsidence.

Mr. Henry Layton, a soldier in the war of 1812 against Great Britain, died in Johnstown on the 14th instant, aged seventy-six years.

A two foot vein of block coal has been found in Swanger's land, Derry township.

Polly Logan, the last of the Conplanter's children, died on the reservation in Warren county, on the 7th instant, aged eighty-five years. She was the daughter of John O'Bail, of Conplanter, and is buried by the side of her father.

Sneak thieves are despoiling the farmers of Mercer county, carrying off poultry, grain and vegetables.

John L. Speel, treasurer elect of Dauphin county, and a much respected citizen, died on Friday evening.

Mrs. George Hoffman died in Perry township, Berks county, a few days ago. Mrs. H. weighed at the time of her death about five hundred pounds.

Rev. Solomon Sentman, superintendent of the preparatory department of Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, died suddenly on Sunday evening, 10th inst. Mr. S. was taken ill in the afternoon, while teaching a Sabbath school class, and died at ten o'clock. He was in his sixty-fifth year.

WEST VIRGINIA NEWS.

Sarah Thomas, aged about one hundred years, who had for several years been an inmate of the Monongalia county poor house, died last week.

There is a sweet cherry tree on Sinking Creek, Greenbrier county, planted sixty-five years ago, is eighty feet in height and nineteen feet nine inches in circumference.

At Long Run, Doddridge county, recently, Nathan Davis and John McCloy, brothers-in-law, had a quarrel, when Davis struck McCloy in the side of the face with an axe, completely chopping off one jaw and partially severing the other. It is thought the wounded man will recover.

A little son of Elijah Glen, of Grafton, while playing upon the ice on the river a few days ago, broke through and would have been drowned but for the heroism of a colored man named Charles Brown, who plunged in and brought the little fellow out in safety.

THE enormous business of the English railways is illustrated by the following little paragraph of statistics, but published: There are sixteen railway companies which own eight thousand four hundred locomotives. One company, the Northeastern, has nine hundred and thirty-five engines; the Great Western has nine hundred and twenty-nine; the Midland, eight hundred and fifty; and the London and Northwestern, one thousand five hundred and ninety-one.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Republican National Convention to be Held in Philadelphia.

Bowen Determined to Impeach Scott.

Mr. Harlan's Re-election Certain.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 28, 1871.

Bowen Determined to Impeach Scott.

Bowen, who is now here, is loud in his denunciation of the corrupt State officials in South Carolina. He says that the reason the impeachment of the Governor did not succeed is, that the Speaker ruled entirely in the interest of the anti-impeachers, and in such manner as to make it impossible to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote; also, that Scott caused stories to be circulated among the ignorant colored members of the Legislature that whoever voted in favor of impeachment should not receive their legislative pay. Bowen says that it cost the State officials one hundred thousand dollars to buy up the Legislature, and that it will cost them a great deal more before he gets through with them. On the fifth of January he intends to prepare new articles of impeachment, and if these again fail, to continue until he is finally successful. His statement as to corruption in political circles in that State more than corroborate all that has been heretofore published.

Mr. Harlan's Re-election Certain.

Mr. Harlan has written a letter from Iowa, setting forth that his re-election is beyond all question. He inclosed a list of eighty-five members of the Legislature who had pledged themselves to vote for him, which is twenty-four more than is necessary to elect. The letter is written to William Penn Clarke.

A Precedent.

The friends of Mr. Catacazy, in answer to the charge that he had improperly attempted to influence the treaty of Washington, have called attention to the fact that when Mr. Cass was abroad as American Minister, he wrote pamphlets against the treaty of the European powers concerning the right of search, and otherwise interested himself openly to defeat it.

National Republican Convention to be Held in Philadelphia.

It has been stated here that Philadelphia has been agreed upon by the National Executive Committee as the place to hold the next Republican Convention. St. Louis and Cincinnati are not considered favorable points, on account of their deficiency in hotel accommodations. Chicago would have been the place but for the late conflagration.

No Abatement in the Prosecution of the Ku-Klux.

The *Chronicle* announces this morning that Mr. Akerman's successor will not be less zealous than Akerman was in prosecuting the Ku-Klux, and that there will be no abatement of energy on the part of the Government in the matter.

WASHINGTON, December 28.

BRIGHAM YOUNG IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Brigham Young, now in town from Utah, with a number of his associates, brought the County of Allegheny, and for the enforcement of all laws, heretofore or hereafter enacted for the protection of the property of the said society is also empowered to erect and maintain fountain tanks, troughs, pumps and receptacles of fresh water, in eligible localities, for gratuitous distribution, for the dumb creation; and to purchase, lease, publish, and circulate such tracts and books as are fitted to promote the objects of the society. The error alleged is that the action of the Board of Managers may, from time to time, deem necessary.

OFFICERS.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the corporators whose names are mentioned in the first section of this act, or any five of them, after due notice published in one or more newspapers printed in the city of Pittsburgh, to meet together and to elect a president, ten vice presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and twenty persons, who shall constitute a Board of Managers, in whom shall be vested the control and management of the affairs of the said corporation. And the Board of managers may appoint such other officers as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of the society.

ELECTIONS.

Sec. 4. In the month of January in every subsequent year an election for the Board of managers of the said society shall be held in the city of Pittsburgh, at such time and place, and in such manner, as the managers for the time being may deem proper; and the persons elected to the offices above mentioned to continue to act until their successors shall have been duly elected. At all such elections, every person who shall have been a member of the said Board of managers a member of the society, and who shall within one year next before the election of the same, shall have paid to the Treasurer thereof, for the use of the society, shall be entitled to give one vote.

DUTIES OF THE MANAGEMENT.

Sec. 5. The said society, for fixing the terms of admission of its members, for the government of the said society, for effecting its objects, and for the general regulation and management of its affairs, shall have power to form a code of by-laws, not inconsistent with the laws of this State, or of the United States; which code, when formed and adopted, shall be binding upon all officers and members, until modified or rescinded, be equally as binding as this act upon the society, its officers and members.

POLICE.

Sec. 6. The police forces of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and of the boroughs and cities in the State of Pennsylvania where police organizations exist, shall, as occasion may require, assist the society, its members, or agents, in the execution of all laws which are now or may hereafter be enacted for the protection of dumb animals.

FINES.

Sec. 7. All fines collected through the instrumentality of the society, or of the agents, for violations of the law, shall accrue to the benefits of the said society.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE.

Sec. 8. The principal office of the Society shall be located in the city of Pittsburgh, with full power on the part of the Society to establish and locate branches at any place or places within the bounds of the Commonwealth.

On motion of Chas. J. Clarke, Esq., Mr. Cree was interpreted to the Board of Managers of the Society, to come to Pittsburgh and address a public meeting.

On motion of John Richetson, Esq., the Society adjourned to meet at the call of the President, to reorganize under the provisions of the charter.

Through Fire.

Fashionable and delighted audiences greet "Through Fire" nightly at the Pittsburgh Opera House.

DEFRAUDING ODD FELLOWS.

Arrest of a Clothing Dealer.

Yesterday, Mr. Singleton, of Fayette county, appeared at the Mayor's office and stated that he had reason to believe that a Hebrew, named H. Samuels, keeping a second-hand clothing store on Wylie avenue, was one and the same party who had some months ago defrauded several I. O. O. F. Lodges of sundry amounts of money. Samuels, it is alleged, visited several towns up the Monongahela river, last June, and obtained money from a number of lodges by representing that he was an Odd Fellow, and that his anxiety to join the order as it was discovered that he was not a member of the order and had obtained the money fraudulently. Officer Cuppett was provided with a warrant and accompanied Mr. Singleton to Samuels's store, where the accused was taken into custody by reaching over the lock-up. Here a number of the prisoner's friends appeared and desired to compromise the matter, but Mr. Singleton refused to make any settlement of the matter. Subsequently Samuels was handcuffed and taken to Fayette county, where it is supposed other charges will be made against him.

TERRIBLE DEATH.

Runaway on Water Street—Driver Killed.

Last evening a boy named John Sullivan met with a fatal accident on Water street, while driving a horse and wagon belonging to a dairyman named. The bottom of the wagon was formed of a couple of boards, which lay loosely on the axles, Sullivan was sitting on one of the boards, and the other, it is supposed, by the jolting of the vehicle, was thrown against the hind legs of the horse. This caused the animal to run away, dragging young Sullivan with it, over the rough cobble stones, a distance of several squares. When the boy was picked up he was insensible, and was carried into the tavern of Mr. Henry Shields, and Drs. McCann and McDonald were summoned. They found that his skull was fractured in several places and that he had suffered internal injuries. All that could be was done for the sufferer, after which he was taken to the house of Mr. John Cool, in the First ward, for whom he had been working, where he lived. He died in a short time until he died. Deceased has a mother residing in Rice's Castle, at the Point, but his father is dead. An inquest will be held.

The grand complimentary benefit tendered to Bartley T. Campbell, author of the greatest success of the season, takes place at the Pittsburgh Opera House this evening. Seats are selling rapidly.

SUIT AGAINST A MAGISTRATE.

The Etna Borough Horse Stealing Case.

Reference has been made on a previous occasion to the arrest of a man named John Goelsy, on a charge of stealing a horse from James Shaw. The information in the case was made before Squire Elsesser of Etna borough, who issued a warrant and caused the arrest of the accused. When the matter came up for a hearing before the magistrate named, Mr. Shaw states that Mr. Elsesser asked him to step into an adjoining room a moment, and that while they were absent, the prisoner, who was left unguarded in the office, made his escape. Mr. Shaw, it appears, is of opinion that Squire Elsesser asked him out of the office in order to give Goelsy an opportunity to make good his escape. Yesterday Mr. Shaw made two informations before Alderman McMasters, charging Goelsy with horse stealing and Squire Elsesser with voluntarily allowing a prisoner to escape. Warrants were issued in each case.

Through Fire.

The greatest "hit" of the season at the Pittsburgh Opera House this evening.

PROTECTION TO ANIMALS.

Meeting of the Society—A Statement from the Secretary, Mr. Cree—Draft of a New Charter.

A meeting of the officers and Board of Directors of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," was held in the parlor of the Christian Association yesterday afternoon. In the absence of the President, Gen. Thomas M. Bayne, James Park, Jr., Esq., Vice President, occupied the chair.

The Secretary, Thomas K. Cree, presented the following statement with regard to the society:

This society was organized during the past spring by a Committee from the society in Philadelphia. A public meeting was held in the rooms of the Young Mens' Christian Association, Hon. F. R. Brunot, President, and Chas. J. Clarke, Esq., Secretary. The interest manifested in the movement by a large number of our best citizens, was a guarantee of its success, and if properly managed assured its being one of our permanent institutions. The need for it was acknowledged by all, and the press and the general public gave it the promise of a hearty support. Funds were obtained by the passing of the hat, Messrs. James Park, Jr., J. H. Shoenberger, Dr. C. C. Hussey, J. H. Hopkins, R. K. Cree, Mrs. Jno H. Shoenberger, Mrs. Wilson McCandless, Miss Ellen Sawyer, Mrs. N. B. Hogg, Mrs. Thomas M. Howe, Miss Pannie King, Mrs. Gilbert Totterson, Mrs. Wm. Vankirk, Mrs. F. Voltz, Dr. C. G. Hussey, Geo. R. Edwards, Rev. S. R. Rheel, John H. Shoenberger, Rt. Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, John Ricketson, Joseph Dilworth, Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, Jas. R. Lyon, and Jas. P. Barr, Councilmen, Thomas M. Marshall and Malcolm Hay.

The secretary, Mr. Cree, was instructed to procure a charter from the Legislature, and to go to the Eastern cities and familiarize himself with the workings of like societies, to report at a meeting to be held at the call of the president.

Mr. Hungerford, a member of the Board, and Mr. Cree gave a detailed report of his visit to the East, his interview with Mr. Bergh, President of the Boston Society, Mr. Angell, President of the Boston Society, and the officers of the two branches in Philadelphia, and his observations as to the practical workings of the societies in those cities. He stated he had found the Legislature of Pennsylvania in session waiting for the Senate to take action upon it. He was then instructed to prepare a constitution and by-laws in accordance with the charter, to be acted upon after the passage of the act granting the charter, under the name Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which is the name adopted by the Philadelphia Society. The Secretary, Thomas K. Cree, presented the following statement with regard to the society:

This society was organized during the past spring by a Committee from the society in Philadelphia. A public meeting was held in the rooms of the Young Mens' Christian Association, Hon. F. R. Brunot, President, and Chas. J. Clarke, Esq., Secretary. The interest manifested in the movement by a large number of our best citizens, was a guarantee of its success, and if properly managed assured its being one of our permanent institutions. The need for it was acknowledged by all, and the press and the general public gave it the promise of a hearty support. Funds were obtained by the passing of the hat, Messrs. James Park, Jr., J. H. Shoenberger, Dr. C. C. Hussey, J. H. Hopkins, R. K. Cree, Mrs. Jno H. Shoenberger, Mrs. Wilson McCandless, Miss Ellen Sawyer, Mrs. N. B. Hogg, Mrs. Thomas M. Howe, Miss Pannie King, Mrs. Gilbert Totterson, Mrs. Wm. Vankirk, Mrs. F. Voltz, Dr. C. G. Hussey, Geo. R. Edwards, Rev. S. R. Rheel, John H. Shoenberger, Rt. Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, John Ricketson, Joseph Dilworth, Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, Jas. R. Lyon, and Jas. P. Barr, Councilmen, Thomas M. Marshall and Malcolm Hay.

The secretary, Mr. Cree, was instructed to procure a charter from the Legislature, and to go to the Eastern cities and familiarize himself with the workings of like societies, to report at a meeting to be held at the call of the president.

A meeting was subsequently held, and Mr. Cree gave a detailed report of his visit to the East, his interview with Mr. Bergh, President of the Boston Society, Mr. Angell, President of the Boston Society, and the officers of the two branches in Philadelphia, and his observations as to the practical workings of the societies in those cities. He stated he had found the Legislature of Pennsylvania in session waiting for the Senate to take action upon it. He was then instructed to prepare a constitution and by-laws in accordance with the charter, to be acted upon after the passage of the act granting the charter, under the name Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which is the name adopted by the Philadelphia Society. The Secretary, Mr. Angell, President of the Boston Society, and the officers of the two branches in Philadelphia, and his observations as to the practical workings of the societies in those cities. He stated he had found the Legislature of Pennsylvania in session waiting for the Senate to take action upon it. He was then instructed to prepare a constitution and by-laws in accordance with the charter, to be acted upon after the passage of the act granting the charter, under the name Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which is the name adopted by the Philadelphia Society.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Hon. Thomas M. Howe, James H. Hopkins, Alex. Brady, Samuel Park, Jr., Messrs. James Park, Jr., and Turner, Thomas K. Cree, Dr. C. G. Hussey, Geo. R. Edwards, Rev. S. R. Rheel, Rt. Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, John Ricketson, Joseph Dilworth, Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, James Park, Jr., Esq., Vice President, occupied the chair.

The Secretary, Thomas K. Cree, presented the following statement with regard to the society:

This society was organized during the past spring by a Committee from the society in Philadelphia. A public meeting was held in the rooms of the Young Mens' Christian Association, Hon. F. R. Brunot, President, and Chas. J. Clarke, Esq., Secretary. The interest manifested in the movement by a large number of our best citizens, was a guarantee of its success, and if properly managed assured its being one of our permanent institutions. The need for it was acknowledged by all, and the press and the general public gave it the promise of a hearty support. Funds were obtained by the passing of the hat, Messrs. James Park, Jr., J. H. Shoenberger, Dr. C. C. Hussey, J. H. Hopkins, Alexander Bradley, Jas. Park, Jr., Charles J. Clarke, John M. Tiernan, Secretary and Treasurer, Thomas K. Cree, Board of Directors, Mrs. Wilson McCandless, Miss Ellen Sawyer, Mrs. N. B. Hogg, Mrs. Thomas M. Howe, Miss Pannie King, Mrs. Gilbert Totterson, Mrs. Wm. Vankirk, Mrs. F. Voltz, Dr. C. G. Hussey, Geo. R. Edwards, Rev. S. R. Rheel, John H. Shoenberger, Rt. Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, John Ricketson, Joseph Dilworth, Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, Jas. R. Lyon, and Jas. P. Barr, Councilmen, Thomas M. Marshall and Malcolm Hay.

The secretary, Mr. Cree, was instructed to procure a charter from the Legislature, and to go to the Eastern cities and familiarize himself with the workings of like societies, to report at a meeting to be held at the call of the president.

A meeting was subsequently held, and Mr. Cree gave a detailed report of his visit to the East, his interview with Mr. Bergh, President of the Boston Society, Mr. Angell, President of the Boston Society, and the officers of the two branches in Philadelphia, and his observations as to the practical workings of the societies in those cities. He stated he had found the Legislature of Pennsylvania in session waiting for the Senate to take action upon it. He was then instructed to prepare a constitution and by-laws in accordance with the charter, to be acted

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1871.

THE Columbus *Journal* is publishing the comments of the Republican press of Ohio on the Senatorial question. The weight of numbers appears to be on the side of Senator SHERMAN, but the condition of things in the Legislature is such that a very few men, with whom the country press have little influence, will have the control. Mr. SHERMAN's friends appear to be pretty confident.

THE opinion which we expressed a few days ago that an abrupt and immediate return to specie payments is not desirable, and that resumption will be obtained more effectively through the natural laws and channels of trade than through any other source, is shared by the financial officers of the Government, who are said not to look with favor on the proposition. The Banking and Currency sub-Committee, which was recently charged with the preparation of a bill on the subject, has conferred with the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, in relation to the plan which it intends to draft, and has obtained from them a number of points, among them the above, having reference to the subject in view.

It seems at present impossible to have progress without also having victims to progress. The co-operation movement, for instance, has only just obtained a foothold in London, the whole number of societies at present in existence not embracing a membership of over fifty thousand out of a population of three millions and a-half, and yet the system is claimed to have already ruined a number of poor tradesmen and shopkeepers, whose custom has been taken away from them. It appears that the Civil Service Stores, to which we recently made reference in these columns, are exempt from income tax and stamp duty, and enjoy a number of advantages and privileges not possessed by tradesmen at large. These latter have consequently formed themselves into an association for the purpose of crushing out co-operative societies by every possible means. In the wake of the new movement there follows this problem: how to absorb, or to furnish employment for, the old traders; for if one store supersedes ninety-nine shops, it is plain that a large number of persons must seek other occupations. In a country like the United States, this problem would be easy of solution, but in England, and other densely populated countries, it is a grave and complicated question.

It is hardly consistent in the New York *Tribune*, which for years has assumed to be the special champion of Civil Service reform, to impugn the motives of its author, to predict the failure of the system, and otherwise to throw cold water on the project, in the very moment that the experiment is about to be fairly and honestly tried. It is not claimed, either by the President or the Commissioners, that the scheme is perfect, or that the tests of experience will not gradually call for various alterations and modifications of the plan. But it at least puts a stop to the pernicious practice of parceling out the public places of the country as prizes for scrambling politicians; while it will be ample time enough for the *Tribune* to urge its objections that it leaves too much power in the hands of the President, and that he will probably use it to promote the chances of his re-election, when he shall have rendered himself amenable to such strictures. We do not say that the *Tribune* is not anxious for the success of the reform which it has so long and loudly advocated, but it has certainly chosen a singular method of showing it. If that journal really desires the purification and elevation of the public service, let it devote its energies to making effective the means which have been adopted; or, failing this, at least refrain from censorious criticism until the curtain has risen on the actors and the movement shall have gotten under way.

IN a notice of the Hon. AARON A. SARGENT, the new United States Senator from California, the New York *Tribune* takes occasion to remark that he "has not enjoyed the support of the Administration office-holders and others constituting the close communion Administration party in California." These, according to the *Tribune*, bestowed their favors on Senator COLE, the present incumbent, who—we are carefully reminded—was defeated by a vote of fifty-four to thirteen. The evident purpose of these observations is to convey the impression that the new Senator may be counted upon as an accession to the ranks of the disaffected Republicans, and to intimate that the popularity of the administration is rapidly declining in California. It is perhaps a small matter, but the journal *Tribune* has thought proper to endeavor editorially to create such an inference, it may not be amiss for us to state that Senator SARGENT recently declared in a public speech in San Francisco that he should go into the Senate "in close sympathy with the present administration," which he supplemented by expressing the hope "that the present incumbent would receive the unanimous nomination again by our party." We refer to the matter simply to show that Senator SARGENT appears to be troubled neither with a biased mind nor any obstinate prejudices.

M. ERNEST RENAN, the distinguished French philosopher, evidently does not consider the revolutionary recipes of his countrymen the proper remedies for the evils which afflict her. He is about to publish a work on the Condition of Intellectual and Moral Reform in France, in which he lays the scalpel to the cancer of French ignorance, vanity and frivolity, with a much more relentless and unsparing hand than any foreign critic has yet done; boldly placing himself in antagonism to the Republic, charging that French Democracy is in its very nature envious, inimical to all superiority, easy of access to charlatans, complaisant only to flatterers, impatient of discipline or restraint, and that it only exists in an atmosphere of intellectual mediocrity and moral debasement. Mr. RENAN states that the reason why the Republican theories of the eighteenth century had succeeded in the United States was because the population consisted of emigrants in search of liberty; they could not have succeeded in France, because she had been constituted on entirely different principles. The monarchical and aristocratic constitution of Great Britain is evidently the political ideal of the author, for he urges the re-establishment of sovereignty, and to a certain degree, of nobility, claiming that what France needs is a system of monarchy without any very fixed law, analagous to that of the Roman CESARS. M. THIERS he characterizes as the Provisional President of an abortive Republic. His chief demand, however, is for the establishment of a solid system of superior elementary and national instruction, by which the people of France may be made "serious, attentive, submissive to authority, friends to rule and discipline, humble, and careful to avoid presumption." Proof sheets of the book have already been issued. When the work itself is published it will probably create considerable excitement and discussion.

READERS remember, no doubt, the cable dispatch of a fortnight ago, touching a personal difficulty between the Czarewich and Prince REUSS, the representative of the German empire at St. Petersburg. Though reported as a purely personal affair, the squabble has very generally been interpreted as having some connection with the notorious dislike and distrust with which the Russian prince, as the head of the old Russian party, regards the Germans in the Russian service and their countrymen of the new empire. Some of the French journals have been especially jubilant over the aforesaid quarrel, and the brightening prospects of the anti-Teutons in Russia, which they justify by various reports from the North concerning the increasing hostility of the old Russian party for the Germans. One of the stories they tell relates to a German officer in the Russian army, who lately died under the suspicion (entertained by Russians at least) that having been commissioned to purchase cannons, he had contrived with the aid of the Prussian sellers to get guns so ill made as to be of little or no use. One of them, it seems, lately burst at Riga. Though charged with the offense, the officer was cleared on some technical ground, but dying shortly afterward, the officer, a former aide-de-camp of the CZAR, was buried without the usual honors. Though in all likelihood the officer was innocent enough, the neglect of his remains, no doubt, indicated a real feeling on the part of the Russians. It is also stated that when the CZAR was about to set out on his late tour through his empire, his Minister of War gave a grand ball, to which the Emperor accepted an invitation. Prevented from attending by the pressure of affairs, he sent the Czarewich in his place. The next day after the ball, the CZAR, addressing his son, expressed the trust that he had found the entertainment amusing, and then asked him whether there had been many strangers among the guests. "I saw only two strangers," responded the Grand Duke; "myself and Count Bobrinsky." "How was that?" inquired the Emperor. "Oh, the rest were Germans," replied the Czarewich. The anecdote, whether fact or fiction, affords pleasure to many in Paris, the French reporter's comment being, *N'est-ce pas que cette anecdote est jolie, et qu'elle en dit long!*

SECULARISM.

MR. GLADSTONE'S citation of a few lines from the "Secularist's Manual," in his Greenwich speech, has had the effect which was looked for, of awakening an extensive interest in the "questionable book." As, according to a London correspondent of repute, "there are few cities where its songs are not sung every Sunday," it is safe to assume that the wide circulation of the "Manual," brought about by the Premier's unhappy quotation, is directing the attention of the educated and "churchly" classes of England toward the singular sect for whose edification the "Manual" was prepared. The excitement may, therefore, result in good to inquirers if not to the Secularists, and perhaps to both. The tenets and still more the character of the adherents of the sect are such as to isolate them very much from the sympathies of the most earnest and energetic class of British philanthropists. No intelligent reader needs to be informed that these are devout Christian men and women who, in the spirit of their creed and in imitation of CHRIST'S example, go about doing good. The constraining motives of their benevolent activity are intimately associated with certain conceptions of the unseen world and the life to come. Feeling themselves the power of such motives, an appeal to them is one chief agency upon which they rely in their endeavors to influence the ignorant and erring in the direction of virtuous and earnest living. To the philanthropists of whom we write, the present life, mean in its conditions and insignificant in its brevity even when most prolonged, seems important only or chiefly when viewed in connection with the unending life to come. In its revelations alone can be found compensation for the failures, a rectification or adjustment of the wrongs and inequalities of the earthly life, which forms an introduction to its penalties or rewards. By the Secularists all such teachings are repelled and denounced as "childish and absurd superstitions powerfully obstructive of human improvement and happiness." They hold that man, as a thinking, reasoning being, has to do with this world only, and that to concern himself about another is mere folly, a waste of thought and energy which properly applied might secure him those secular good things which afford enjoyment here and for the want of which there can be no compensation either now or hereafter. Industry, a judicious management of one's affairs, mutual kindness, and indeed all the ordinary virtues, are regarded by the Secularist as recommended and enforced by motives of the most stringent character, most of all, by that constitution of the world which insures most happiness to those who do right. By the mere operation of the natural law, not only honesty, but every virtue is, in the long run, the best policy.

From a review of the aforesaid "Manual," now before us, it would appear that absolute liberty of thought and utterance is the right to which the English Secularist attaches most importance, and to break down the barriers which at present hinder its exercise is his most urgent duty. Of course, he looks upon the entire constitution of Church and State by law established, as a vast superstructure of superstition and priestcraft, while the actual distribution of property, he thinks, exists in manifest violation of those rights of enjoyment and possession, the exercise of which is rendered impossible to many millions by the present arrangement. At least this would seem a legitimate deduction from his principles.

In organizing their sect the Secularists have apparently seen no sufficient reason for departing from the model of the old church. As a substitute for baptism they have certain ceremonies with which a child receives its name, a part of the performance being an address on organization, education and the cultivation of the affections, followed by the singing of a hymn. The Manual referred to contains also a marriage ceremony. It is, besides, worth mentioning that the sect has its saints, whose "days" are celebrated with becoming care and ceremonial, toasts to their memory being a part of the rubric. In the list of Secularist saints we find the names of HELVETIUS, VOLNEY, TOLAND, CONGREVE, RICHARD CARLISLE and TOM PAINE. MIRABAUD is also mentioned, a circumstance which seems to indicate the same laxity of critical accuracy in the department of Secularist hagiology which is so often a reproach to the Bollandists. Unless we mistake, the name of MIRABAUD denotes no real personage, but was merely the *nom de plume* under which Baron HOLBACH published his *Systeme de la Nature*. We are, however, open to correction.

Though avowed Secularists are said to be pretty widely diffused in Great Britain, there is perhaps no reason to believe that they are very numerous. The movement seems mainly confined to the class of artisans, and to be a natural outgrowth of the peculiar social condition in which it originated. Even if we were able, this is not the place to account for the phenomenon, farther than to say that sufficient education to stimulate without really cultivating the intellect, and the manifest inconsistencies and social and political predominance, not to say oppression of a State Church, must be placed among its obvious causes. That it can ever become a great popular movement or number very many adherents among the poor of a Christian land, is hardly credible. In their meetings the Secularists make no attempt to evade or conceal from themselves the awful import of their doctrines, the following verses being one of their hymns:

> "What never shall break that stern decree,
> That all on earth must perish be
> Forever?
>
> "Though love or kindred weave the chain,
> They'll only for a time remain,
> Then sever.
>
> "There's not a flower that scents the dell,
> The perfume of whose dew-crowned bell
> We'd cherish.
>
> "There's not a morning rose but fair,
> But may be crossed when evening's there,
> To perish.
>
> "Then still mayst prize the love now thine,
> And in thy heart Hope's lamp divine
> To keep glow.
>
> "Yet Time will steal thy shrine away,
> And leave thee nought midst joy's decay
> But weeping."

To "place one's glory in the grave, ambitious of rotting forever," is a poor ambition, and though hard headed, unimaginative persons may here and there be found contented with the prospect, most of the weary and heavy laden of the world, knowing of a better hope, will not voluntarily renounce it.

MR. SUMNER'S PROPOSITION.

MR. SUMNER'S proposition that the President shall not be eligible for more than one term, is eliciting considerable comment, though little that is new, so far as we have seen, has as yet been said on either side. The opposition to it is perhaps greater than was expected, and even apart from the antagonizing fact, or what appears to be a fact, that the movement forms a part of the "anti-GRANT" campaign, the prospect is not favorable. There certainly have been periods when the one Presidential term rule would have been a blessing to the country, and it is quite as undeniable, also, that there has been a period when its operation would have been regarded in another light. We mean in the case of Mr. LINCOLN. But if one Presidential term, why not one Congressional and Senatorial term? If the argument that the President may or does use the power and patronage of his office to secure his re-election is good, is not this as true of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives? Is it not a fact, in a majority of cases, that from the time these latter take their seats, their re-election becomes the object of their chief solicitude? Gen. GRANT'S new Civil Service plan, it is true, will materially curtail the patronage wherewith they have operated, but the general fact remains; and in proportion to the magnitude of the stations, is not the one term principle as necessary for Senators and Members of the House of Representatives as the President? We think so; and probably it would not be difficult to prove, even if such is not past experience, that in view of the tendency towards combinations in Congress antagonistic to the general welfare, more evil is likely to result from the re-elective system in the Senatorial and Congressional than the Presidential office. And yet the one term principle might not be the wiser course; for certainly it does sometimes happen, did it happen oftner it would be all the better for the country, that a Senator or Member by his faithfulness and experience renders his continuance in office in the highest degree important. This class of Representatives, however, seldom have occasion to intrigue in their own behalf—as a general thing they may rely on the people. After all, the question involved in Mr. SUMNER'S proposition is, can the people be trusted in making choice of President? If they cannot, is there not reason for apprehension touching Senators and Representatives? Mr. SUMNER is famed for the comprehensiveness of his views—at least he wishes to be so regarded—and he may yet conclude to give the principle of which he is at present the champion the fullest application of which it is legitimately capable.

"LITTLE THINGS."

This is the unpretending name of a little "amateur" paper, which comes to us from Brinton's Station. It appears once a month, and is accurately and beautifully printed on excellent paper, contains several well executed illustrations, and is full of reading matter of a sort certain to interest and instruct youthful readers. On its own merits *Little Things* would be fairly entitled to friendly recognition, as besides the qualities just named the little amateur journal is marked by an earnest, modestly self-reliant, energetic spirit, which enlists sympathy and commands respect. But there is another reason why we wish to call the attention of our readers to *Little Things*. It is not only edited and published, but printed also by five little girls, CARRIE, MAGGIE, NELLIE, EMMA and HELEN LUKENS, the oldest of whom is not yet seventeen. A year ago the Misses LUKENS knew nothing about printing, and perhaps had never even seen a printer's type. After attending to their share of household work, finding some leisure on their hands, they determined to amuse it by publishing a little newspaper, an "idea" which they derived from Miss ALCOTT'S *Little Women*, where that charming author represents the "March girls" as writing the "Pickwick Portfolio." Having issued two numbers of their paper in manuscript, the thought of printing it in future naturally occurred to the young editors, and was encouraged by their father, who procured them types and a printing press. Intending to adapt their paper to the tastes of young folks like themselves, they at once perceived that pictures were indispensable to the success of their enterprise, and of course this feature of it placed the greatest practical difficulty in their way. The needful xylographs they could procure from New York, but "to make them ready" demanded a degree of mechanical skill which they could not acquire without the assistance of a teacher. In "making ready" the first and some following illustrations which have appeared in *Little Things* they have had the aid of an experienced printer, but all the rest of the work required in their undertaking has been done from the beginning by the girls themselves, without other aid than that of a man "to pull the lever of the press," an exertion beyond their strength. "Our first printed edition, consisting of four pages," the young editors quietly say, "was the work of a month. We were necessarily slow, *never having seen any such work done, and having no instructor but the 'American Printer.'* We are still slow type-setters, and it requires from two to three weeks to prepare the matter, set the type, and print each edition."

The number of *Little Things* now before us, a double number for Christmas, is of the tenth edition, and is really a respectable specimen of typographical workmanship, so excellent, indeed, as to seem wonderful, in view of the ages and opportunities of the young misses who produced it. The reading matter of the paper, for the most part original, and some of it by very inexperienced writers, evinces a healthful, cheerful spirit, right feeling and correct principles. "Let us do all the good we can" is the motto of the paper. "Only an experiment at first," it seems that the editors "have met with such encouragement and success that they became in earnest, and now intend to make it pay." With entire modesty, we fancy, the Misses LUKENS "claim the credit of being the only *girls* in the United States who issue a paper of their own getting up." If the claim happens to be unfounded, or too broad, we are sure that they will be pleased to have the mistake corrected. In the meantime the enterprise seems to us of especial interest, and entitled to peculiar recognition, as an example of youthful feminine energy and self-help, and as an illustration of one mode, in which one of the most difficult social questions of the time may find its solution. We, therefore, trust that many of our readers, whether interested or indifferent as regards the Woman Question, may be led by what we have said to take some interest in *Little Things*. All needful information concerning the paper is contained in the following notice which we copy:

NOTICE.—*Little Things*, an amateur paper, edited, printed and published once a month, by a Family of Girls. Terms: Seventy-five cents a year, in advance; postage twelve cents per annum, payable at the office where the paper is received. For specimen copy, address: The Misses LUKENS, Brinton P. O., Pa.

THERE is much virtue in an "if." The New York *Daily Bulletin*, a fair and honorable opponent of protectionist doctrines and principles, takes exception to a recent article in the COMMERCIAL, in which, remarking on the *Bulletin's* sensible observations concerning Mr. HOAR'S labor bill, we represented it as saying that "labor in this country had no real grievance of which to complain." This, the *Bulletin* charges, was a misquotation of its statement for the apparent purpose of gaining an unfair advantage in argument. We certainly had not the slightest intention of misrepresenting our contemporary. We did not profess to give its exact language—nor did we make any quotation at all. We wrote what we thought to be, and still think was, a fair and candid presentation of the nature of its opinions, and if we did not reproduce its language *verbatim et literatim*, we certainly placed, or at least tried to place, a faithful construction upon its thought. We have not a copy of the *Bulletin's* original article by us, but unless our recollection is gravely at fault, and we do not think it is, the precise words of our contemporary were these: "If it were otherwise—If labor in this country had any real grievance of which to complain, Congress would still be powerless to remedy or remove such grievance, except in the manner and form which the *Bulletin* subsequently proceeded to indicate. We must be permitted to state that we cannot discern the slightest substantial difference between the *Bulletin's*, "If it were otherwise," and our own manner of putting the same expression. We do not think we have laid ourselves open to the imputation in which our contemporary indulges. If any legitimate meaning or conclusion can be derived from the passage other than that which we deduced, namely, that "labor in this country had no real grievance of which to complain," we should be very glad to know what it is. At present it seems to us susceptible of but one interpretation. Since we did not assume to quote the language of the *Bulletin* we are either guilty of misrepresenting the spirit of its views, as expressed in the passage under reference, or else not guilty at all. We are content to leave it to our contemporary's sober second thought to decide the matter.

It is stated, with good show of authority, that there are thousands of places in Philadelphia where liquor is sold, that have no license to carry on the business. Last year the total amount obtained from tavern licenses in the city was about $200,000, whereas, if the grog shops of all kinds had been compelled to comply with the license law, the amount would have undoubtedly been doubled. A hope is expressed that this condition of affairs will be completely reformed in the coming year, as the new Mayor, Mr. Stokley, has appointed a competent police force, and has signified his intention of enforcing the license laws. In addition, the Board of Managers of the House of Correction will aid in securing their enforcement. By an act of the last Legislature this Board is authorized to levy a tax on liquor sellers, equal to the license now charged by the State. Inasmuch as the law, in the present rum shops cause most of the vice and crime which makes Houses of Correction and prisons necessary, it is perfectly proper that they should be taxed for the construction and maintenance of those institutions.

THE Grand Duke Reception Committee of New York seem to have made several blunders in their management of affairs connected with the visit of Alexis. It has now transpired that the officers of the Russian fleet were not invited to the grand ball at the Academy. An officer of one of the ships was met at the Custom House on the night of the *fete* by a member of the Reception Committee, when the following conversation took place: "I suppose you will be at the Grand Duke's ball this evening?" "No, sir; I'm not invited," replied the officer. "Not invited! Why, yes, your invitation must be at the Consul's." "No, I inquired there." "Then it is on board ship?" "No; I sent my servant." News of the blunder soon got round, and boys were sent to all directions to haul up the officers, but only succeeded in meeting a few. These officers will go back to Russia with queer ideas of New York hospitality. They have seen nothing of American social life and have been generally neglected, owing to the officiousness of the "self-appointed" Committee of Twenty.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

During the present year 79 vessels sailed from Provincetown, Massachusetts, for the Grand Banks and other foreign fishing grounds, and have returned without the loss of a single vessel, bringing into that port 87,790 quintals of codfish, 2,000 quintals of halibut, and 1,566 barrels of fish oil. In 1870 there were 86 vessels which brought in 88,708 quintals of cod, 2,661 quintals of halibut, and 1,408 barrels of oil. There was a loss of three vessels.

An intoxicated man saw two cars passing him the other evening, with red and blue lights in the front and rear. His fuddled brain comprehended colored lights, and he was heard to say to himself: "Must be pretty sick—sickly here; they are running drug stores round on wheels".

It appears that the ancients were by no means deficient in the art of dentistry, but on the contrary it seems to be one of the oldest of arts. Cassellus was a dentist in the reign of the Roman triumvirs, and gold was used in filling the teeth. But nearly 500 B. C. gold was thus used, and gold wire was employed to hold artificial teeth in position, and it does not seem then to have been a new art. A fragment of the tenth of the Roman tables, and B. C., has reference to preventing the burial of any gold with the dead except that bound around the teeth. Herodotus declares that the Egyptians had a knowledge of the diseases of the teeth and their treatment 2800 B. C. In Martial, Cassellus is mentioned as either filling or extracting teeth, but he specified that he would not polish false teeth with powder. These facts cover a period of six hundred years.

Oysters have recently become so dear in France that snails have become a common substitute, and it is reckoned that from 50,000 to 70,000 are daily consumed in Paris, being sold at from twelve to fifteen cents (American) a dozen. We do not hear of their having yet come to this in England, but oysters there are extremely dear, the beds having in many places become exhausted.

A London surgeon, Dr. Balmanno, has successfully applied the magic lantern to the study of diseases of the skin. A transparent photograph of the skin is taken, and then placed in a magic lantern. A strong hydro-oxygen light casts the picture enlarged on a white sheet, and in this way the smallest details are brought out with astonishing minuteness.

The necrological record of 1871 contains many names of world-wide fame; among them Herschel and Murchison, Dumas and De Kock, Auber and Thalberg. The list comprises also the honored names of George Ticknor, the Cary sisters, Alice and Phebe; Generals Robert Anderson, James Totten and Thomas J. Rodman, Commodore Tatnall. There have fallen among the clergy the Rev. Dr. Gannett, Father Taylor, Bishop Baker and the Rev. Albert Barnes. The scroll also bears the names of John Sidell, James M. Mason and Clement L. Vallandigham.

Making dwarfs and beggars is a common thing in China. For the first, a child of three or four years is taken and a heavy porcelain vase is put over him, so that the head alone is free. This is taken off every evening so that he may sleep, but is put on again in the morning. The child thus advances in age in this inflexible mould, until he can no longer grow. Then the vase is broken. The horrible sufferings that must be experienced in this process are even exceeded by the practices in certain establishments in Pekin, where beggars voluntarily submit to having their eyes taken out and their limbs broken, in order to excite public commiseration.

Here is an item interesting to ornithologists: The Bostonians are justly proud of the sparrows on the Common, but lately an interloping "butcher-bird" has invaded that sacred territory, and made it his business to murder the sparrows by wholesale. Last week the cruel bird was spotted by the city Forester and shot, just as he had killed his last sparrow and taken its head off. The butcher-bird is of the size and general appearance of the mocking bird, but his upper bill is hooked and very sharp. The remains are to be stuffed, and the pretty sparrows will once more flutter and chirp without fear.

In the North Georgia Conference, while the question of the insanity of a member of the Conference was recently being considered, one preacher stated that the case was not clearly one of mental unsoundness, as the accused could at any time preach an hour and a half to two hours. The Bishop shook his head and remarked, "That's a bad symptom."

In California, brandy, which is said to have more body and a smoother taste than grape brandy, has been distilled from the berries of the manzanate bush, which is indigenous to that State, growing nearly everywhere along the foothills and in the mountains. The bushes thrive equally well on the mountains where the soil is dry, and in the valleys where there is no moisture, requiring no labor for their cultivation. The berries are about the size of ordinary garden currants, and after gathering, may be kept in sacks for months without exhibiting any signs of decay.

The Paraguayan Chamber of Deputies was, on the 18th of October, the scene of a disgraceful riot, in which the members of Congress and the people in the galleries took part indiscriminately. The opposition are accused of having commenced the fray by throwing gin flasks, the contents of which (the favorite tipple among the Paraguayans) they had, with proper discretion, poured down their own throats. That proceeding provoked the ire of the other side, and in a few minutes the representatives of the nation and the visitors in the Congress halls were all engaged with knives, revolvers and missiles in a work of mutual slaughter, which ended only when four persons were killed and some twenty wounded. This effectually ended the sessions, but the majority of Congress, composing the opposition, feared to return to their dwellings, lest the President should adopt measures against them while separate, and they remained three days shut up inside the Congress building, receiving their food, and, indubitably, a sufficient number of replete flasks of gin, through the windows. But, at last, the President fought matters to a climax by marching with a body of men to the Congress building, and there seizing some of the most prominent men.

David R. Dickey, of Randolph, Tipton county, Tennessee, came to an untimely end on Monday last. He made a bet that he could eat four bottles of brandy peaches and drink all the liquor, together with two full tumblers of raw whisky. He drank the whisky and finished all the peaches, dropping dead while holding the last peach to his mouth.

The telegraphic convention which is shortly to meet in Rome, is receiving much public attention in Europe. Among those who will be present is Sir James Anderson, of Great Eastern fame, who is pronounced now by competent persons to be very proficient in the management and construction of telegraphs and cables. He proposes, it is rumored, to put down a cable from Brindisi to Alexandria for the accommodation of the Italian Government, at an expense of $1,500,000, merely to keep up the monopoly of his company in the Mediterranean.

There is due to this government by that of Columbia, the sum of $197,000, being the balance awarded under the conventions of 1857 and 1864. No payment has been made since 1868. The Columbian Minister here wants an extension of time four years. That government is represented as bankrupt. Its whole available revenue is $800,000. Of this, $250,000 has been lost by the failure of the Panama Railroad to pay their subsidy. It has, therefore, been compelled to suspend all works of internal improvement, cut down the army to 1,000 men, reduce all salaries 10 per cent., and it is simply impossible for it to pay us things now are.

A discovery of great importance has been made by a chemist in Germany; it is, that indigo can be produced artificially. As yet the process is too elaborate and costly for practical use, but the fact remains that an operator working in his laboratory can now produce a coloring matter for which we have hitherto been indebted to nature and careful cultivation.

Mr. Oakley, the Governor of the County Prison at Taunton, England, says that the use of the Australian meat in that establishment has effected a reduction of one-half in the meat account, and being ready for use immediately a tin is opened also saves fuel.

The French Minister of War has decided that in future white or dappled gray horses shall not be employed in military service; the experience of the late war having proved that animals of those colors offer an excellent mark for the enemy's artillery. White horses being regarded by the veterinary profession as lymphatic, were condemned during the siege as unsuited for human consumption.

PERSONAL.

Dora D'Istria is credited with being one of the most learned women in Europe. In a book recently written by her, she states that Jenny Lind died at Dresden in 1850; that one-half the population of America had been destroyed by drunkenness; and that Mrs. Julia Ward and Mrs. Howe are two of the leading writers of poetry in the United States. This is unusual erudition.

Lord Brougham's last passion was a passion for hymns. During the last two years of his life he collected all the various hymn-books he could hear of, and a verse from his favorite hymn is inscribed on his tombstone, as a label in the church at Cannes.

The Duc de Broglie, while French Ambassador, was seated at a diplomatic dinner at Earl Granville's next to the Countess of Derby. The Prussian Ambassador was seated next to the Countess, who, just before the ladies rose from the table, remarked to the Duke: "It will be extremely disagreeable, no doubt, for you to find yourself side by side with the Prussian Ambassador." "Not at all," said M. de Broglie, loud enough to be heard by all at that end of the table, "it will be the first time that I ever found myself at the table by the side of a Prussian without having to pay for his dinner."

The Hawthorne family have become thoroughly scattered. Julian Hawthorne, the novelist's eldest son, whose contributions to the magazines have recently been received with favor, is resident at New Orleans, in the profession of a civil engineer. The two remaining daughters have left Concord, the scene of "Mosses from an Old House," and Miss Rose Hawthorne, the younger, has recently been married.

If it be true, as reported, that the Queen of the Belgians is *enciente*, there will be very eager expectation at Brussels. It will be remembered that the lamented death of the young Crown Prince, in 1868, left the King without a son, and the Count de Flandres, his brother, has daughters only.

Grain at Chicago.

(From the Journal of Wednesday Evening.)

The stock of grain in this city is increasing. The amount of all grades in store on the 23d instant was 5,218,438 bushels, against 4,330,468 bushels on the 16th instant, showing an increase of 887,970 bushels. The visible supply of grain, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation and the amount in transit, December 16, 1871, was 26,131,025 bushels, including 10,760,903 bushels wheat, 7,029,729 bushels corn, 5,702,200 bushels oats, and 2,638,183 bushels barley.

THE following particulars of railroad signals will be interesting: The whistle of the locomotive means "down brakes;" two whistles, "off brakes;" three whistles, "back up;" continued whistles, "danger;" a continued succession of short whistles is the cattle alarm. The conductor is signaled by a sweeping parting of the hands on a level with the eyes, means "go ahead." A downward motion of the hand, "stop." A beckoning motion, "go back." A lantern raised and lowered vertically signals starting; swung at right angles or across the track, to stop; swung in a circle, to back. A red flag waved on the track is a signal of danger; hoisted at a station is a signal for stopping; stuck up by the roadside is a signal of danger on the track ahead; carried unfurled on an engine is a signal that another engine or train is on its way.

THE New York *Times* has a warm side for woman suffrage. It reserves its opposition manifested by a portion of the press to ridicule the proposition, and says:

> We cannot look upon it in that light. We have always held that whenever the time came that women generally claimed the privilege of franchise, it would be the duty of the Legislature to concede it to them. The old prejudices against women are fast disappearing, and have not much left to stand upon in this country, where women, as a general rule, are quite as "bright" as men. Indeed, if most men gave a candid opinion on the subject, they would admit that the clever women of their acquaintance far outnumber the clever men.

THE Indianapolis *Journal*, credited with reflecting Senator Morton's views, prints "Some Thoughts Concerning the Presidency," in the course of which the editor say:

> "We trust our motives will not be misconstrued when we say that, much as we admire President Grant, we hope he may fail of renomination, if his renomination shall tend in the slightest degree to increase the chances of Democratic success. If it is ascertained before the National Convention meets that the nomination of Grant would drive to the opposition a considerable number of leading and influential Republicans, and the nomination of some other man would unite the entire Republican party in his support, we should, in that event, expect the President to remove the only obstacle to the success of the party, by declining a renomination."

The editor rebukes severely and justly the censoriousness which "denounces as renegades all Republicans who do not favor Grant's renomination," especially this disposition in Federal officers. Under this head it is said:

> "The danger becomes great, however, when it becomes a settled rule that the vast power of Executive patronage is to be used for that purpose. We think, therefore, that President Grant will do himself honor, and place the Republican party under renewed obligations to him if he shall require officeholders to abstain from further interference in his behalf. If he should not see fit to do this the people should do it themselves. To say that his renomination can not be secured without the aid of the office holders is to confess that he is not the choice of the people. We do not believe this, for we are firm in the opinion that no President ever had a stronger hold on the affections of the people than he. As matters now stand we are for Grant, and we do not desire to see him or the Republican party injured by the ignorant zeal of a few superservicable gentlemen, who, assuming to be the special friends of the President, are doing much to damage him in popular estimation."

The time and place of this publication clothe it perhaps with some special significance.

CONSIDERABLE excitement exists in Vermont over the late discovery of gold upon an island in the White river, a quantity having been assayed and found to give the profitable yield of $1,980 per ton. The soil is black sand, in which the yellow grains of more or less fineness can be seen. The discoverer leased the land for a small sum before making known his good luck, and is now selling rights to dig, the owner of the island himself paying $500 for one.

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1872, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the western hemisphere, is now published and ready for delivery, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking*. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

Pearl's Refined White Glycerine,

Pearl's Refined White Glycerine.

This remarkable and beautiful product, the acknowledged superior of all articles used to benefit the skin and improve the complexion, is be loved to be the only article known to chemistry that will penetrate the skin without injury, decolorize all spots and remove the faults of the complexion. It bleaches the skin, it eradicates all spots, tan, freckles, moth, impurities and discolorations of every kind, and imparts clearness and purity to the complexion. Sold in Pittsburgh at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

84 MARKET STREET.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Prices Reduced FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
BLACK IRISH POPLINS,
COLORED IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK REPPS,
COLORED REPPS,
CASHMERES, MERINOS.
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ, SATINES,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
PLAIDS, SHAWLS.
SACQUES, SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, QUILTS.
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

FINE FURS,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

James Caldwell,

118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—KIM & SONS, 118 Smithfield street (opposite New Cus Hall), Manufacturers of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, and Dealers in Stoves and House Furnishing Goods, Toys, &c. It will be our aim to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the old firm.

LEWIS KIM,
GEO. F. KIM,
LEWIS C. KIM.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The Firm of A. HANI & CO., Lithographers, at 26 and 28 Ninth streets, have associated with them Messrs. W. C. and D. M. ARMOR, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of

HANI, ARMOR & FEURHAKE.

They execute, as heretofore, all orders for fine work, such as Checks, Notes, Drafts, Show Cards, Portraits, Bill Heads, Bonds, &c., on shortest notice, and in the highest style of the art.

JOHN KENNEDY'S SONS,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KENNEDY & CO.)

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY,

Fishing Tackle,

SPORTING AMMUNITION, &c.,

NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.

$1 00 STORE. $1 00 STORE. $1 00 STORE. $1 00 STORE. $1 00 STORE. $1 00 STORE. $1 00 STORE. $1 00 STORE. $1 00 STORE.

ODLE'S

DOLLAR STORE,

26 FIFTH AVENUE,

Between Wood and Market Sts.

For the Holidays,

Fancy Goods

AND TOYS,

RECEIVED

DAILY

AT THE

One Dollar Store

26 Fifth Avenue,

Between Wood and Market streets.

COUNTRY TRADE SUPPLIED. MWF

Salamander Cement Felting.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN IRON WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1871.

Messrs. W. G. CHILDS & CO., Pittsburgh.

Gentlemen—We most cheerfully bear testimony to the merits of your Salamander Cement Felting. It is the best non-conductor and most durable covering for steam pipes, boilers, &c. that we know of. We tried it for several months on some of our pipes with such satisfactory results as induced us to apply about two hundred barrels in covering the steam pipes at our works.

Very respectfully, yours,
JONES & LAUGHLINS.

Salamander Cement Felting.

MWF

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Assessment for Grading, Curbing and Paving of Elm street, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, (under provisions of the Penn Avenue Improvement Act), is now ready for examination, and can be seen (for correction of errors), at H. RIEKE'S Store, Elm street, until January 15th, 1872. After that time it will be handed over to the City Treasurer, and a copy filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Allegheny county. By order of the Board of Commissioners.

G. F. ROMMEL, Secretary.

WM. YAGLE, President
Pittsburgh, December 23, 1871.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GRAND CLEARANCE AND Holiday Sale, AT PENN AVENUE STORES.

Jos. Horne & Co.

Fresh and Choice Goods!!

RARE BARGAINS

In Every Department.

Many Goods at Less than Importers' Prices.

WE WOULD INVITE PARTICULAR NOTICE TO OUR LINE OF

Handkerchiefs,

Which for extent, variety and low price for quality, has not been equalled by any of our former sales.

Ladies'

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Free of All Taxation,

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EX CHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LISBON, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. G. MANSFIELD, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest,

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

The banks are evidently contracting their loans, expecting their depositors to do some heavy checking next week. This, however, will be but a transfer of funds from one bank to another, and will not affect the amount of bankable funds. For the present it has the appearance of stringency, which we hope may disappear early next week.

The absence from the New York market of the "Tammany Ring," which was felt in the deadness of certain favorite stocks, has been replaced by a vigorous bull campaign, in which the list shows higher points than before the Chicago fire.

The chief of Tammany seems to have been acting under the favorite motto of the distinguished Mr. Wemunck, whose guiding star was, "Acquire portable property," and, having so acted, we are informed by wire that he has just put in a disappearance.

We note the formation of the following new banks in the country districts: Farmer's National Bank, of Greensburg, with Mr. George Huff at its head; "The Dollar Savings Bank," of Brownsville, with W. Robinson, cashier; Tarentum Bank, Tarentum; Youghiogheny Bank, Connellsville; Citizens' Savings Bank, E. Brady: Foxburg Savings Bank, Foxburg; Tidioute Savings Bank, Tidioute; People's Savings Bank, Tidioute; Dicount and Deposit Bank, Clarion.

We hear of "Columbia" being offered at 22.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117½	117⅝	117¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	109¼	109¼	109¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	109¼	109⅝	109⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111	111¼	111⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111¼	111⅜	111⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¼	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¼	115⅝	115⅝
10-40s	109¼	109	109¼
New 5s	109¼	109	109¼
Gold	109⅜	109⅝	109⅛

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 28, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
C. & N. W.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Reading	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
Harlem		116		114		114
Mich. Cent.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Lake Shore		107½		107½		107½
Rock Island	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Toledo & Pitts.	65¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
Ft. W. & Chi.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Pacific Mail	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½
N. Paul	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Do. pref.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Ft. W. & Chicago	89	89		89		89
Do. pref.	97	97		97		97
Fort Wayne	93½	93½		93½		93½
Ohio & Miss.	45	45½	44¾	44¾	45	45
Ohio & Miss. pref.		116½		116		
Do. pref.		120		120		
Union Pacific	126	126	126	126	126	126
N. J. Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Hartford	134	134	134	134	134	134
W. U. Tel.	69	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Pacific Mail	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Adams Ex.	91	91		91		91
Wells F. Ex.	24	24		24		24
American Ex.		84		84		84
U. S. Ex.	58½	58½		58½		58½
Gold	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½

—Of gold the *Tribune* says: The gold speculation was limited, and exactly the reverse of Saturday, so far as the tone of the market was concerned, the price having been firmer early in the day, and weak, with a lower tendency, at the close. The opening sale was 108¾, from which the price rose to 108¾, and settled back to 108⅛@108¼. The effort to depress gold into the faisedo-day, as it has for so many past days. There seems to be nothing to sustain the market, but even the customary sales for where there are so few buyers it is difficult to put off much gold, even in an easy money market, but, with 6 per cent. as the minimum and 1-32 as the maximum rate of currency, a limited demand from business sources for coin that grows more abundant daily, and no disposition in any quarter to buy on speculation, it is only remarkable that the price could remain a whole day as high as 108¾. The agents of foreign houses are said to be holding large sums on special deposit, so that it may not appear in the bank statement, hoping to be able to sell it in that line without depressing the market unnecessarily. But inasmuch as the Treasury payments are greatly in excess of the market demand for coin, a material fall in the price is generally believed to be likely to occur any day.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	58¾
Philadelphia and Erie	24¾
Lehigh Navigation	59
Catawissa preferred	45
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	47¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	69¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	55¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129
Schuylkill Navigation	19¾
Reading	55¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

REMARKS—Just now it is a mooted question whether navigation will remain open or close again. The chances are about even, and in the consequence, dull, and dealers are putting in the "dull times" taking stock preparatory to starting with the incoming year "fair and square." There is considerable activity in all things pertaining to the coming new year, and a brisk trade in the line of holiday goods will be effected. The heavy shipments of venison saddles—due last week—owing to the cold weather, is eagerly sought after, and will, doubtless, be disposed of ere the dawn of the new year. The supply of poultry and all that goes to make up a holiday dinner is held in abundance, and he or she must be fastidious indeed who cannot be suited in quality and price. We omit extended quotations.

PITT-BURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

Following are the prices paid in this market for the varieties enumerated:

Common fleece	56@56c.
Combing fleece	56@56c.
Fine fleece	50@50c.
Tub washed wool	60@60c.
Unwashed wool	30@40c.

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

The prices of tin plates, according to brands, are as follows:

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$10 75
I X, 10x14, charcoal	13 50
I C, 12x14, charcoal	12 50
I X, 12x12, charcoal	14 00
I C, 14x20, charcoal	13 50
I X, 14x20, charcoal	14 50
I C, 14x20, loaded	10 25
I X, 14x20, loaded	12 00
Fig Tin	42

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

The following are the current cash prices:

Horse shoes, ₰ keg	$4 75
Mule shoes, ₰ keg	5 75
Less than 100 kegs	
Horse shoes, ₰ keg	5 00
Mule shoes, ₰ keg	6 00

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 27, 1871.

Below the reader will find our review of the live stock market for the week ending December 27; also, sales and purchases as made by the principal dealers:

Cattle.

In closing our report of last week's doings we remarked, that trade was a little slow, but with a number of buyers on hand sufficient to take all offerings, the probability was that the market during the balance of the week would rule steady. This turned out to be the case. The market on Thursday opened up with a light supply on sale, and a fair demand for shipment, though buyers wanted to buy at figures a little lower than had been ruling. The advices from Eastern markets represented them as being slow and dull, with a diminished demand for beef; this, no doubt, was owing to the large quantities of poultry and game offered on the market, and which is always sought after during the holidays, thereby diminishing the demand for beef and mutton. The Eastern dealers feared the markets and wanted to buy so as to be able to get out, but the runs were so light that no difficulty would be had in closing out all the stock here, and sellers remained firm in their demands, and with a fair inquiry from country towns, succeeded in closing out at about the same figures as had been ruling, although at the close of the market on Friday evening the feeling was not so good. This week the market opened up on Tuesday with a light supply of cattle on sale, though about as heavy as sellers expected, for during holidays, drovers generally forego business for a time in order to spend a few days with their families; the consequence was, as per expectation, a fair number of buyers, representing New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, appeared in the market this week, all of whom came to purchase stock. Sellers finding a demand for cattle that they did not expect, took advantage of the light supply and sprung prices at least ½c; buyers contend from ¼@½c, and at the advance sold all up to noon, the market closing firm this evening. The prospect for holders of cattle looks better now than at any time for a year; the number of cattle that have been sold during the last six months has been exceedingly large, rate fair in prices discouraging many who fed cattle and as soon as they were fit for market sent them off, and did not replace their stock as had been the custom heretofore. Drovers all report that not one half the cattle are being fed that were last year, and at present it looks as if for some time higher prices would rule.

Stockers.

The supply of stockers on sale continues remarkably light. Farmers and others who two months ago would not look at a stocker are now making some inquiry for them, the advance in prices of fat cattle having somewhat revived them. Now the cattle cannot be had as they are bringing better prices in the West re. relatively than they would here and unless our farmers get their courage screwed up, it looks as if the stock cattle trade would be rather limited in its proportions.

Prices.

The following are the rates current for the different grades of cattle: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steer, $5 90 to $7 25; good to prime, 1,200 to 1,400 $6 00 to $6 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 $5 00 to $5 25; bull, stags and cows, 800 to 1,000, $2 50 to $4 25; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 $3 75 to $4 00.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs since our last report have been fair, until the last day or two when they became rather light. The market has ruled slow, more so on common grades, which were in the greatest supply. This branch of the trade seems to suffer during holidays, as it is anything but brisk at present. Hogs are changing hands slowly, the demand having fallen off partly. Dealers regard the situation as temporary and look for a better state of affairs soon. Prices have remained pretty steady since last report, and it is not likely that they will go any lower; in fact, from the feeling and despondition of the, it would not surprise us to see an advance at any time. Following are the rates current for the different grades:: Extra, Philadelphia, $4 75; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $4 60@4 70; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 20@4 35; roughto common, $4 44 10.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep since our last report have been exceedingly light, in fact, hardly enough to make a market. Nothing, with a few exceptions, the lots on sales have not been good as those one week ago. The market this week opened up not very firm, as sellers did not look for much of a demand, but with a fair number of buyers and an exceedingly light supply on sale, it has, to an extent, agreeably disappointed them, and the market, at this writing, may be said to be moderately active, with prices about ½c higher than ruled last week.

A drove of extra sheep, averaging in the neighborhood of 160 lbs, sold here this week for $5 50 @ hundred lbs. This we believe to be the highest price reached. The sheep are unusually fine, and of a class seldom on the market. The following are the rates current for the different grades of sheep: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $6 00 to $6 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $5 25 to $5 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 50 to $5 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $4 00 to $4 25; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 50 to 2 25.

Cattle Sales.

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
4	4,410	4 75	1	1,050	3 00
7	6,980	4 20	28	30,880	Texas 3 10
8	11,160	4 25	6	6,730	4 00
6	7,810	5 00	13	24,380	4 50

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD

16	18,830	5 00	18	19,500	4 90
17	19,650	4 90	1	1,230	3 00
17	19,650	4 90	1	1,240	3 00
18	19,450	4 75	1	1,200	3 25
17	17,000	4 50	1	1,330	3 50
1	6,040	5 00	1	1,200	3 00
20	17,080	4 00	2	2,500	3 00
1	1,310	3 50			5¾

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD

18	21,770	5 80	19	20,770	5 00
1	19,300	mix'd 5 20			

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD.

13	16,290	5 00	1	1,040	4 75

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

2	3,610	5 50	17	18,780	5 60
3	3,130	$10 off	21	2,270	4 50
22	21,050	4 20	3	3,000	3 25
1	1,000	4 00	1	1,000	3 00
19	17,990	4 60	1 bull	1,240	2 50
1	1,050	4 00		1,050	3 00

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

18	20,080	5 00	4 bulls	2,310	2 75
13	14,560	4 25	4	4,120	3 00
1	800	2 50	18	15,000	4 50
6	11,340	4 50	1	1,040	4 25
1	6,500	6 00			

Hogs.

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
52	10,130	$4 35	81	20,000	$4 65
14	2,840	4 50	41	14,130	4 60
80	21,600	4 70	84	31,480	4 60
84	21,950	4 70	79	31,480	4 60
97	19,400	4 20	21	7,620	4 70
14	2,800	4 25	13	4,660	4 70
255	78,540	4 70	19	rough	4 00
48	12,100	4 50	4		4 12

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

89	19,280	4 37	84	23,050	4 65
74	14,370	4 60	84	24,240	4 55
146	24,670	4 55	96	25,560	4 50

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD.

97	23,610	4 30	76	23,140	4 70
147	32,650	4 25	60	15,380	4 60
102	22,660	4 25	60	17,250	4 50
42	11,050	4 25	12	3,230	4 50
61	15,610	4 25	60	15,770	4 50
21	5,350	4 60	19	4,650	4 40

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

52	14,540	4 75	6	1,600	4 75
19	5,000	4 75	1	1,000	4 60
21	5,340	4 70	156	45,930	4 70
13	3,700	4 50	47	13,660	4 75
17	5,040	4 50	47	13,880	4 65
116	33,350	4 60	41	12,260	4 70
109	31,400	4 60	61	17,940	4 80
109	32,000	4 60	48	14,100	4 70
109	32,000	4 60	98	29,360	4 60
109	32,000	4 60	98	29,360	4 75
119	32,940	4 30	192	51,340	4 30
119	32,940	4 30	192	51,340	4 30
42	1,050	4 10	52	14,090	4 30
42	1,050	4 10	52	14,090	4 30
42	9,420	4 10	54	14,550	4 30

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

41	11,720	4 40	7	1,720	4 15
57	15,610	4 30	2	880	4 25
57	11,080	4 25	58	15,500	4 30
27	21,180	4 25	58	12,180	4 25

W. HEDGES BOUGHT

36	9,550	4 50	35	6,290	4 35
60	15,340	4 40	7	1,260	4 25
99	21,020	4 40	21	3,780	4 25
97	12,360	4 35	51	13,770	4 40
73	20,110	4 30	30	4,950	4 30
22	60,600	4 37	30	4,980	4 20
22	18,480	4 30	30	4,980	4 10
118	27,560	4 25	74	15,120	4 10
94	22,800	4 20	64	11,100	4 00
23	6,350	3 75	147	32,650	4 25
3	1,250	4 00	47	10,450	4 30
	460	4 25	23	5,980	4 30

VOGTITZER & RAMSEY BOUGHT

54	10,980	4 95	50	10,150	4 45
37	7,220	4 90	94	19,400	4 50
81	22,560	4 80	202	42,010	4 40
76	20,730	4 75	99	20,460	4 40
40	10,500	4 65	98	20,580	4 60
44	11,560	4 75	49	10,360	4 60
43	11,080	4 75	69	14,150	4 70
43	11,080	4 75	69	14,150	4 70
43	14,430	4 65	73	13,380	4 40
43	10,400	4 65	73	13,760	4 70
21	2,520	4 70	116	27,990	4 35
220	25,740	$15 off	76	16,000	4 70
18	5,940	4 60	20	5,710	4 75
255	76,540	4 70	19	4,660	4 60

JOHN F. REYENTHALER BOUGHT

37	10,160	4 80	111	23,560	4 80
81	9,280	4 70	107	27,410	4 70
81	10,960	4 30	57	13,870	4 40
54	14,580	4 60	29	6,960	4 70
127	40,250	4 70	76	27,720	4 75
10	3,000	4 80	76	17,270	4 65
38	10,930	4 75	42	11,220	4 75
38	11,700	4 75	42	11,220	4 75

H. G. IRMOUT & CO. BOUGHT

298	129,710	4 95	60	13,350	4 80
80	26,930	4 80	175	40,800	4 80
100	26,650	4 75	80	19,370	4 75
114	22,670	4 50	89	20,350	4 75
46	24,320	4 60	42	9,160	4 75
42	9,410	4 45	84	6,350	4 45
1	710	4 00	84	23,650	4 65
47	13,980	4 65	39	8,010	4 75
47	13,980	4 65	39	11,320	4 75
134	32,250	4 75	76	17,360	4 75
85	24,550	4 80	25	20,070	4 75

Sheep.

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

3 on foot	$2 50	103	8,380
119	19,210	$5 60	

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD

86	8,260	$5 60	

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO SOLD

90	8,220	5 50	108	14,400	5 35
100	18,780	5 60	75	7,500	5 75

Cattle quiet and unchanged.

Hogs ——@dy 4,200 and somewhat firm at $4 85@5 for live and $5 25@5 50 for dressed; western killed selling at $5 37½@5 50.

Sheep—Scarce and ⅛c higher. Only 1,200 to-day. Selling at $5 75@6 00 for fair to prime. 53@c for ewes and 5½c for clipped. Lambs in demand at 6¾c for car 97 lbs Canadas, and 7½c for car 109 lbs fine wool Ohio.

Hogs——@dy 4,200 and somewhat firm at $4 85@5 for live and $5 25@5 50 for dressed; western killed selling at $5 37½@5 50.

Sheep—Scarce and ⅛c higher. Only 1,200 to-day. Selling at $5 75@6 00 for fair to prime. 53@c for ewes and 5½c for clipped. Lambs in demand at 6¾c for car 97 lbs Canadas, and 7½c for car 109 lbs fine wool Ohio.

Hogs——@dy 4,200 and somewhat firm at $4 85@5 for live and $5 25@5 50 for dressed; western killed selling at $5 37½@5 50.

Cattle—Receipts, 1,200 head; market steady. Sales at $5 75@6 00 for choice to extra; $5 50@5 75 for fair to good; $5 00@5 25 for common; $4 50@4 75 for inferior; $3 50@4 00 for stockers; $3 00@3 50 for fat cows; $2 00@2 50 for poor.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,000 head; market steady. Sales at $5 00@5 25 for choice heavy; $4 75@5 00 for fair to good; $4 50@4 75 for common; $4 25@4 50 for light.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market steady. Sales at $5 00@5 50 for choice; $4 50@5 00 for fair to good; $4 00@4 50 for common; $3 50@4 00 for culls.

TITUSVILLE, December 28.—The Courier says: The market has been quite active. The following are the

SALES:

2,000 bbls upper road, R. O. 1st 6 mos 4 40
5,000 bbls upper road, R. O. 1st 6 mos 4 45
8,000 bbls upper road, R. O. 1st 6 mos 4 50
3,000 bbls upper road, S. O. 1st 6 mos 4 60
1,000 bbls upper road, December delivery 4 60
1,000 bbls upper road, spot 3 95
5 cars Rouseville, spot 4 00
7 cars lower road, spot 4 05
10,000 bbls lower road, cash, 1st 6 mos 4 60
1,500 bbls Oil City, spot 4 25
5,000 bbls Oil City, spot 4 30

NEW YORK, December 28, closing market of the 27th.—The market is still very quiet, and it is difficult to give fair prices. The market will continue light, and the stock is moderate. The late prices are asked, but no business is reported. Cash in bank is held at 12¾@13c; refined about 23c for Philadelphia delivery. The market is inactive and unsettled. We quote refined at 24@24½c for December delivery.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28.—Market firm; S. W., 22½; crude 113½; cases 25¾c; futures, December 22¾; January 22¾c.

OIL CITY, December 28.—Market quiet; ordinary on lower road held at $4 00 to $4 05; 4½ settled. We quote refined at 24@24½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 28.—Market very quiet with sales of 10,000 bbls.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

OIL CITY, December 28.—Market quiet at $4 25@4 30.

TIDIOUTE, December 28.—Market very quiet at $3 95.

PHILADELPHIA.—December 28.—December 22½; January to June 23c. Crude 11¾c.

NEW YORK, December 28.—Refined—spot 23c; crude, spot, 13½c; futures, January and February about the same; the market is very dull.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
B S Duncan	Peerless Oil Works	160
Wm Stewart	Brilliant Oil Works	160
L F Tack	Standard Oil Works	160
P Hutchison	Sunbeam Oil Works	160
H. McKelvey	Cosmos Oil Works	220
H. McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	74
Thomas Hackett	Standard Oil Works	154
Alladdin Oil Works	H W C Tweddle	160

Crude Oil Received by Bail and River.

Bbls.	
Peerless Oil Works	792
Standard Oil Works	314
Vesta Oil Works	74
H W C Tweddle	160
Total	2,180

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY STATION, December 26, 1871.

Forsythe Bros, 362 4-bls to Warden, F & co, Philadelphia.

National Oil Works, 340 bbls to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 725 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 365 bbls to Warden, Frew & co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 642 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Wm McKelvy & Co, 570 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

Triumph Refining Co, 251 barrels to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co, 111 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J H McKee & Son, 427 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 1,060 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Brann & Wagner, 450 barrels to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works, 600 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

H W C Tweddle, 58 bbls lub'g to R H Buck, New York.

John Spear & Co, 99 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total 6,960

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Kirkpatrick & L, 208 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH MARKET WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

REMARKS.—The only changes we have to note in the markets occur in lumber, copper, cranberries, drugs, leather, oil and tallow, which will be found below. Business men are taking advantage of the present lull in trade to "take stock," so that they will know just where they stand at the beginning of the New Year. River navigation has been partially resumed, but the sudden change in the weather from "spring-like" to "cold blustering winter," has disappointed the hopes of river men, and unless there is a change soon the "break up" will not amount to much in the way of benefiting trade and commerce. The railroads are taxed to their utmost capacity, but are unable to move freight with that regularity and dispatch so much desired by business men. Trade is dull, but not more so than, under the circumstances, was to be soon expected. Below we give the rulings of the market, remarking that these are wholesale prices. See COMMERCIAL for reliable business houses.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	12½c	Duquesne	11½c
Eagle	12½c	Duquesne	11½c
Conewago	11½c	Magnolia	10½c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11½@	Richmond	11½@
Sprague's	11½@	Richmond	11½@
Americans	11½@	Mourning	11 @
Conestoga	11½@	Garner	11 @
Allen Tinkes	10 @		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	15	Glasgow	13¾
Lancaster	20c		

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c		

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	40c	Conestoga Medal	22c
Portsmouth	33c	Pennsylvania	18c
Roanoke	28c		

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₰ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	28 00
Third common	20 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ₰ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	55 00
Partition boards	43 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulding weatherboarding	40 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch pattern planed	20 00
Half-inch pattern unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	35 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 7 00
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	4 50
Lath	1 75

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

SINGLE STRENGTH.			DOUBLE STRENGTH.	
	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Double Strength.	
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$5 00	$5 75	$8 00	
8 by 11 to 10 by 13	5 50	6 25	8 50	
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	5 75	6 50	10 00	
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		7 00	11 00	
14 by 16 to 16 by 20		7 50	12 00	
14 by 22 to 16 by 24		7 75	14 50	
16 by 22 to 18 by 26		8 25	15 00	
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		8 50	16 00	
24 by 30 to 26 by 40		10 00	19 00	
28 by 38 to 28 by 44		12 00	20 00	
30 by 46 to 30 by 48		14 00	24 00	
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			24 00	
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			27 00	
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			30 00	
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			30 00	

CHANGE IN DISCOUNT.

All orders received after this date, will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	21¾
Manilla rope, twelve thread	22¾
Manilla rope, six and nine thread	23¾
Manilla hawser laid oil well boring rope	22
Manilla hawser, tarred	22
Manilla lath, tarred	22
Manilla lath, tarred and leather twine	23
Sisal rope	20½
Sisal lath, tarred	20
Sisal bay, shave and leather twine	20½
American hacked hemp tarred rope	19
American hacked hemp white rope	19
Russia hemp tarred rope	20
Jute	15
Cotton rope	13½@15
Houseline, marline and hambroline	23 @25
Spun yarn	23 @25
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18
Hemp lath twine, white	28 @30
American hemp

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Speech of the Hon. Mr. Childers.

LONDON, December 29, 5 A. M.—The Right Hon. Mr. Childers addressed his constituents at Pontefract last evening. He announced the entire recovery of his health, and that he will take his seat at the next session of Parliament. In allusion to American affairs Mr. Childers said that the present cordial union between England and America was due to the careful and determined policy of Lords Derby, Clarendon and Granville.

The report that the Allan Steamship Line has been sold proves unfounded.

PARIS, December 28.—A deputation from Lyons waited upon Thiers to-day, and asked him to raise the state of siege existing in that city. Thiers promised to consider the subject.

Count de Remusat has forwarded to Berlin a reply to the last dispatch from Bismarck.

ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Real State of English Opinion on the Subject.

The London correspondent of the *Tribune*, a shrewd, careful, clear-headed observer and thinker, and who generally manages to get pretty nearly at the real feeling of the English people on most subjects of general importance, concerning the illness of the Prince of Wales writes to his paper that the metropolitan journals of that country have improved the occasion to an extraordinary degree, and intimates that their descriptions of the popular feeling of loyal solicitude are far too highly colored. While recognizing the respectful and devoted attachment which great numbers of Englishmen of the upper and lower classes still cherish toward the Queen, and toward the Prince as her successor and their future King, he states that the vast body of skilled and intelligent artisans, to whom England is so largely indebted for her prosperity and commercial prominence, and who in the near future will become politically more powerful, as they are at present more numerous, than any other class, are not loyal in any such sense of the word as the aristocracy, the shop-keepers or the untaught agricultural laborers; and that while they are greatly interested in the event of the Prince's illness, the motive of their interest is to be sought in the influence which his life or death will exert on their own social or political state, on politics in general, and, above all, on the duration of the present form of government. To them it is simply a question of politics; and while they discuss the question of his life or death without animosity against him, yet it is also without affection for him. They have emancipated their minds from that terror of mere change which is the strongest support of monarchy and every other existing institution in England, and are loyal only in the sense that they patiently bide their time. This is probably a correct representation of the case. It is daily becoming more apparent that the real representatives of republicanism are not at all the men who advocate the immediate overturning of the throne or the division of property, so long as anybody else has more than they.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Cincinnati Southern Road.

CINCINNATI, December 23.—The recent action of the Supreme Court, sustaining the validity of the law authorizing Cincinnati to use her credit to the amount of ten million dollars to build the Southern Railway, with anticipated early action by the Kentucky Legislature on Congress granting charter privileges, has awakened considerable discussion on the main question of that city so extensively using her credit for such purpose. A public meeting was held last night, which was addressed by prominent citizens, both for and against the expenditure as contemplated by the Ferguson bill, and resolutions were introduced sustaining the act and requesting the trustees to proceed to submit the question to the vote on them was not reached. An adjournment was agreed on, to allow a full expression of opinion, it having been claimed by the opponents that the great majority were more than ten millions. A communication was read from W. A. Gunn, Chief Engineer, under whose direction surveys have been made, in which he expressed the opinion that this amount would build the road from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, basing the estimate on the rates at which work has been placed under contract in the last sixty days. Thomas Emmons stated in the meeting that he could procure responsible parties to take the contract at thirty thousand dollars per mile, the greatest distance being estimated at three hundred and forty miles.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 28, 1871.

INFORMAL LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS.

A large assemblage of newly elected members of the Senate and Assembly met at the Fifth Avenue hotel to-night. The time was chiefly spent in discussing the events of the coming Legislature. It was stated that Governor Hoffman would be appointed Speaker of the House; also, that General Sickles is going to Albany to take personal charge to secure his nomination for the United States Senate in place of Mr. Conkling.

ERIE DECLARES A DIVIDEND.

The Erie Railway Company to-day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent on the preferred stocks, payable February 1 next.

SUICIDE OF A BANK CLERK.

Rufus Ripley, a gold clerk in the Bank of New York, committed suicide in the wash room of the bank to-day by shooting with a revolver. No cause is yet assigned.

THE ANNUAL DINNER

Of the Williams College alumni in this city, at Delmonico's, was a brilliant affair. There was a large attendance, including a number of ladies. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. Erastus C. Benedict, President; Wm. E. Dodge, Vice-President, and Rev. Chas. A. Stoddard, D. D., Secretary. Addresses were delivered by Wm. Cullen Bryant, Gen. Garfield, Rev. S. J. Tyng, Jr., and others.

TWEED AND CONNOLLY.

No news as yet of Tweed's whereabouts. Jarvis, the clerk of arrests, cannot be found, and it is rumored has Tweed under arrest at some somewhere. Connolly's sureties have been accepted by the Sheriff. If he should be released, he would be arrested again on indictments. He is still in Ludlow street jail.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

At Williamsport, Pa., yesterday, Judge Gamble granted a rule of Court upon Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, requiring him to appear before him January 3d next, and show cause why he (the Bishop) should not revoke his letter of November 8th last, and restore Father Shadel to the pastorate as he enjoyed it previous to that time.

At noon yesterday the final meeting of the Philadelphia Executive Committee to provide for the relief of Chicago and the Northwestern sufferers, was held, the Mayor in the chair. The total amount contributed for Chicago is $266,735, and for the Northwest $92,698.

Duke A exis arrived at Detroit yesterday, going quietly to a hotel.

A two cent daily paper, the *Evening News*, will shortly appear in Cincinnati.

The condition of Jesse R. Grant, the President's father, has much improved, and he is now considered out of danger.

Judge Bellamy Storer, of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, has retired from the bench, by resignation, after long and faithful service.

Mayor Brown, of St. Louis, gave a grand reception ball and banquet Wednesday night. Nearly one thousand guests were present.

The inquest on the body of Mrs. Klauner, killed at Louisville in a hatchet by daughter-in-law, Mrs. Weisert, last Saturday, revealed the probability of the murderess being deranged on the subject of the crime from reading dime novels and flashy literature of the day. Numbers of such books and papers were found in her room and proved that she had been in the habit of pouring over them incessantly. Her examination has been continued and proper medical treatment ordered.

General Butler made a speech on the fisheries question at Provincetown, Massachusetts, last night, in which he abused England and Canada, derided the treaty of Washington, etc.

A lad named Dwyer was burned to death near Dayton, Ohio, Christmas night, by the ignition of powder which he had in his pocket for a holiday celebration.

There has been no interruption of travel on the Central Pacific from Sacramento to Ogden. Trains are running on regular time. The road between San Francisco and Sacramento will be running in a day or two if the storms abate.

Two sons of Robert Jones, aged ten and thirteen, were frozen to death near Virginia City, on Wednesday.

Extensive Fire at Little Rock, Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., December 28.—One of the largest fires that ever occurred in this city has been raging since ten o'clock. The whole square of buildings from McCalmont's corner to Odd Fellows' building is destroyed, including the *Journal* printing office. The following houses, as far as can be ascertained at this time, are burnt out: McCalmont's drug store, McGinn's clothing house, Harribrook & Townsend, groceries; J. V. Shepherd, boots and shoes; H. Landberger, dry goods; A. Lunsell, gunsmith; Southern Express Office, Buerger's saloon, Herrick's livery stable, *Journal* office and one or two smaller offices and shops. The Odd Fellows building is badly damaged, though it is thought it can be saved. The fire now, 11:45, is about under control. Judge Wilshire and a man named Sheets, were badly hurt by falling buildings. All were frame buildings except McCalmont's drug store and Harribrook & Townsend's houses.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* is giving some good reasons for "advanced intelligence," among others, the following:

"There would be a wonderful increase of production in every branch of business. There would be many new branches of manufactures started, and these would attract increased trade to our city. No Pittsburgh combination and no closing of river navigation would cause a coal famine where there are nine thousand square miles of coal in Kentucky underlaid by coal of fine quality."

When Kentucky reaches this standard, we will not say what "Pittsburgh combinations" will be able to accomplish; it is not fair to presume, however, that while Kentucky is catching up the rest of the world will stand still. We think we can afford to take our chances—a confidence rather confirmed by the following by our Louisville contemporary, printed in connection with the above quotation.

"At this time Pennsylvania capitalists, not satisfied with controlling the coal trade of the upper Ohio, are said to be negotiating for the purchase of the coal fields of Kentucky, and anticipate holding them so as to compel Louisville to pay such prices as may be demanded for coal.

The *Courier-Journal* asks if this could be, "were the people so generally intelligent as to appreciate the consequences of subjection to such monopoly?" The need of the schoolmaster is then set forth as follows:

"We need, greatly, such agencies as will promote the general intelligence of our producing classes. Our schools only furnish the primary elements of practical knowledge. They do not always do even that in the best manner. Within the last few years reading, writing, arithmetic and grammar are pretty well taught, but certainly there might be great improvements still in the modes of teaching geography, history and the physical sciences, and our school education might be made much more available for the purposes of daily life."

It is submitted that our coal men should quit imposing on a people so shockingly wanting in "general intelligence."

A GANG of female smugglers lately attempted to bring over a lot of brandy from Canada. The detectives noticed an unusual number of women with babies on the train, and becoming a little suspicious examined one of the youngsters. Its clothes were according to regulation, but its body was of tin and filled with the best French brandy. There were no less than forty of the same family on the train.

Murder at Bridgeport, Pa.

At Bridgeport, on Tuesday, a case of fatal shooting occurred. The Cumberland *News* gives the following account of the affair: On Christmas day a disturbance took place on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad about two miles above Bridgeport, wherein a man whose name we could not learn shot another named Goodman, the latter being severely, but it is supposed not fatally, injured. Yesterday morning a constable appeared at Bridgeport for the purpose of arresting the man who shot Goodman, but, it is said, fearing to make the arrest himself, offered John McAtee three dollars if he would go and arrest the man. McAtee being a large, stout man and without fear, agreed to make the arrest, which he promptly did, brought the prisoner safely to the constable and delivered him in the officer's custody. McAtee then claimed his reward, but the constable wanted to pay him off with fifty cents, which McAtee refused, and threatened to whip the constable if he did not pay him the three dollars agreed upon. The constable made a movement as if he intended to go away, when McAtee grasped him by the coat-collar and told him he should not go until he had paid him according to promise. Hartman was standing near by with a gun in his hands, and as McAtee caught hold of the constable's collar Hartman said, "Don't touch that man, or I'll shoot you," (or words to that effect,) and suiting the action to the words, raised the gun and fired, the ball striking McAtee in the back, when he fell and instantly expired. The affair caused the greatest excitement in Bridgeport, as McAtee was generally liked by all the residents of that place. He was the son of the tavern keeper there. A sad incident connected with young McAtee's death is that he leaves a bride of a few days, having been married only last week.

A "revenue reform" correspondent writes concerning the prospect in Congress as follows: "The reformers have already perfected an organization to keep members supplied with documents, statistics, etc., and in connection with the American Free Trade league will have several representatives here during the session. The tariff men are not so well organized, though the Pennsylvanians are moving in that direction. It is understood that they are willing to go as far as the Secretary of the Treasury's recommendations, except as to the duty on coal and salt, on which, it will be remembered, Mr. Boutwell favors a reduction of duty of 50 per cent. They will support his plan to place on the free list every article which is not produced in this country, but will earnestly oppose any change of the present duties on iron, steel, coal and salt. The Ways and Means Committee of the House are for reducing the tariff rates and the tariff men therefore look to the Senate for success. According to all indications, however, the Finance Committee of that body are more disposed to lower the duties than they were last session.

THE annual commercial returns prepared by Consul Sheppard, United States Consul at Yokohama, Japan, show the past year's shipments of tea from that port to the United States to have been over 12,000,000 pounds, giving a revenue to the United States of say $2,500,000. In 1863 but little over a million pounds were sent; in 1866 about six millions, and in 1868 about ten millions. The whole value of exports to the United States amounts to $8,240,000. The United States has but few consulates as important and profitable as Yokohama.

CITY MATTERS.

The Decimal System in the Iron Trade.

The Western Bar Iron Association yesterday agreed to adopt the *Decimal System* in selling bar iron, making a list of prices at 3 5-10c. rates, on sixty days time, subject to a discount of two per cent. for cash when paid within fifteen days of date of shipment. A new list will be issued at once.

List of Letters Held for Postage at the Pittsburgh Postoffice, December 29, 1871.

American Tract Society, New York.....Amt. due
Brown, R. M., Ronseville, Pa.....3
Bickel, F. W., Cleveland, O.....3
Gill, Mrs. S. B. W., Philadelphia, Pa.....3
Geis, W. F., Minges, Pa.....3
Henessy, Kate R., Philadelphia, Pa.....3
Myers, Mrs. M., Myers Mills, Pa.....3
Mellwens, Sarlie E., Saltsburg, Pa.....3
McEwen, Caroline, Philadelphia, Pa.....3
Shoemaker, E. J., Braddock's Fields, Pa.....3
Stevens, J. C., Knox Valley, Pa.....3
Springer, Antoni, Detroit, Mich.....3
Trasby, Jas., Pittsburgh, Pa.....2
Young Marion, Pittsburgh, Pa.....2

JOHN H. STWART, Postmaster.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Through Fire" was greeted last night by a fair house, and was well received. The beautiful scenery was received with well deserved applause. To-night Mr. Bartley T. Campbell, the author of the drama, will take a complimentary benefit. The house should be, and we trust will be, crowded. It should be a pleasure to our citizens to encourage home talent, and as Mr. Campbell is a Pittsburgher, his claims to popular support should be recognized by all classes of our citizens. The gentleman is a well known among us that it is unnecessary to speak of his peculiar talents, of our interest in his interest the public, both as an author and a dramatist. The names attached to the letter tendering this benefit are sufficient guarantee of the appreciation with which these efforts have been favored.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

A new comedy was given last night at this theater, entitled "Billiards, or Business before Pleasure," in which Mr. Leffingwell plays the part of a "swell" billiard sharper, *Sam Sample* by name. The piece is a good one, and is full of fun and business, in which, it is unnecessary to say, Mr. Leffingwell makes the most. The gentleman is irresistably comical in some portions of the piece, but we are inclined to think his attempts at rollicking are sometimes a little strained and unnatural. Mr. Everett and Welsh Edwards, Mrs. Gaines Garrighan, also did excellent supper, and the piece ran smoothly. The performance closed with "Romeo and Juliet Jenkins," a roaring piece of humor, which alone should be sufficient to insure full houses. We regret that the attendance last night was so small, and are surprised that it should have been so. Mr. Leffingwell deserves better of the public. The same bill will be presented to-night, and we hope the house will be better patronized.

Library Hall.

Miss Jane Coombs and her company are rapidly approaching the close of their fortnight's engagement at Library Hall, and it is gratifying to be able to announce that they are still playing to good business. Miss Coombs has so established herself as a favorite with our public that she may always rely upon liberal support when she visits this city. It is refreshing to be able to chronicle this fact at a time when theater goers seem to have lost all relish for the higher class of dramatic performances, and the managers find it to their interest to produce so many of the sensational dramas of the day. Joe Jefferson and Jane Coombs have been the dramatic successes of the present season, so far as high art is concerned. To-night, for the benefit of Miss Coombs, "The School for Scandal" will be produced, and the sale of tickets already made guarantees a full house,

Trimble's Varieties.

Manager Aims richly deserves the liberal patronage which he receives, as his company is composed of the best variety material. Charles Walters (who, by-the-by, is a Pittsburgher), Dick Sands, Martha Wren and James Collins, Charley Benedict, and the graceful dancseuse, Mlle. Luzzardi, are only some of the people who appear nightly. To-night all will appear in an entirely new bill.

Rip Van Winkle.

On Monday evening next, Mr. Robt. McWade will commence an engagement at the Fifth Avenue Opera House, appearing as "Rip Van Winkle." Mr. McWade presents the public with a new "Rip," and those whose ideas of the good natured, good for nothing Dutchman have been formed by witness of Mr. Jefferson's rendition, will find a freshness, novelty and originality about McWade's personation of the character which will be truly surprising to them. The dramatization of Irving's story is an entirely new one, and the character of "Rip" of Mr. McWade is altogether original with him. The gentleman exhibits true genius in his acting. His identification of *Rip* is perfect, all that should be developed in the character he makes clear. The words in his fearing scenes with unusual cleverness. Speaking from a vivid recollection of the piece as produced by Mr. McWade, we can confidently advise our readers to see it during the coming week. The box sheet for the sale of seats is now open at Manager Deamer's office.

Academy of Music.

The military drama, "The Renegade of the Potomac," will have its four last representations at the Academy of Music on Saturday, matinee and evening, Monday afternoon and evening. The play represents scenes and incidents in the late war, and is said to be well worth seeing.

ROUGH SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. F

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 28.—A gorge five miles below; river rising in consequence three inches per hour. Navigation is suspended; the boats which left last night have returned; weather cloudy.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 28.—The river has fallen eight inches; four feet in the canal and two feet in the chute. Cold to-day; mercury 19 at 6 A. M., 30 at 1 P. M. and 28 at 6 P. M.; cloudy and moderating later in the night. The river is reported gorged above. It is open to Evansville with considerable floating ice.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, December 28.—Cloudy till four P. M., and very cold now clear; mercury 15 to 24. The river has risen 15 inches. Port list up—Florence Lee, 11 P. M.; Ada Hardman, 8 P. M.; Fayette 9 P. M. Down—Pink Varble, 5:30 P. M.; West Wind, 6 P. M. Business good.

Cairo.

CAIRO, December 28.—Arrived—Shannon from Louisville, 4 P. M. Departed—Mohawk, for New Orleans, 1 P. M. The river has risen four inches. Cloudy and warmer; thermometer 36.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 28.—Navigation still suspended; river full of running ice. The ferries have some difficulty in crossing. The gorge at Big Eddy has been carried away and several boats forced down with the ice, but no casualities are yet reported. River stationary here and weather clear and moderating.

The number of steamboats arrived at this port during 1871 was 2,565; number of barges, 1,165; amount of freight received, 980,346 tons; number of steamers departed, 2,584; amount of freight shipped, 773,179 tons.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 28.—The river has risen several inches and is still swelling; twenty-six inches on Harpeth shoals; weather fair and cold.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 28.—Cloudy and cool; river standing, with five feet scant on Reeves's Bar, Up—Lady Lee. Down—Belle Lee.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, December 28.—The river rose two inches. Departed—Dardanelle, Memphis; Little Rock, below.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, December 28.—Down—Potomac, one last night. Up—Kate Putnam, 11 last night; up today, Gov. Allen, 10 A. M. Cool and clear, and river falling.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 28.—Cotton quiet and weak; middling 19½c. Flour dull and drooping; family 26 @36 75. Wheat dull at $1 40@1 43. Corn firm at 47c. Rye scarce and firm at 80@85. Oats steady; No 2 38@39c. Barley steady at 75@85c. Oils unchanged. Eggs advanced to 32@33c. Pork—An advance asked but none established; sales at $13 25; now asking $13 50@13 62. Lard advanced; sales steam at 8½c; now asking 8¾c. Hogs higher at $4 40@4 70. Whisky closed active at 91c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 28.—Tobacco—Sales very light; prices unchanged. Bagging dull at 12½@13c. Cotton dull; middling held at 19½c. Flour active and firm; extra family $6 50@7 00. Grain quiet and firm at yesterday's figures. Provisions firm, tending upward; mess pork quiet at $13 50 for round lots. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders 7½c; sides, clear rib, 9¾c; do clear 7¾c; hams, sugar cured, 14c; do plain 13c, packed. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders 5¼c; sides, clear rib, 6¾c; do clear 7¼c, packed. Lard steady at 9@10¼c. Whisky quiet and firm at 91c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 28.—Sugar—Demand good; inferior 6a6¾c; common to good 6¾a7½c; fair to fully fair 7¾a7½c; prime 8@8½c; strictly prime 8½c. Molasses firm; inferior 30a35c; common 30a35c; fair 37a38c; prime 40a42c; strictly prime 43a44c. Whisky 86a87 @89. Coffee 19½@20½c. Cotton quiet; sales 6,520 bales; good ordinary at 18½c; low middling 18¾c; middling 19¼c. Receipts 10,622 bales; exports—Liverpool, 5,42 bales; New York, 1,041 bales; stock, 176,931 bales.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, December 21.—Cattle dull; very best sale to-day 5¾@6½c; fine quality 5a5¾c; medium 3¾a4c; inferior and ordinary 3a3½c; receipts 919; sales 796. Hogs in fair demand; supply good; quoted at 6a6½c net; market closing rather weak; receipts 7,168. Sheep scarce; good active; poor neglected; fair to good 4¾@5c; good to extra 5¼a5½c. Receipts 737.

FAMILY READING.

The Pittsburgh Weekly Commercial.

TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR THIS WEEK.

The Latest and Most Reliable Home and Foreign News

Full, Accurate, and Reliable Market Reports.

First Page.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH—Washington—Fire at Wheatland—Fire at Cannonsburg—Damage by Storm—Safe Works at Canton to be rebuilt—Fatal Accident at Bourbon, Ind.—Cuban affairs—Through a Bridge—Another Letter from Greely—A Mystery—Sad Case of Drowning—Fire at Fort Wayne—Outrage—News Summary, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS—The First Steamboat Voyage on the Western Waters—A Fortune Recovered—Railway Matters—Ohio News—A New Poem—The Maryland Salamander—Paper Candles—The Coast Survey—State Politics, &c., &c.

Second Page.

EDITORIAL—Secularism—Congress Sympathizing—The Commercial Treaty Between France and England—Congress and Our Rivers—The Prohibition Convention, &c., &c.

MISCELLANEOUS—General and Particular—Personal—Obituary—Publications—Gen. Sickles on Our Spanish Legations—Steamship Hansa's Great Peril—The January Magazines—Locomotive Sidewalks—Mineral Paint—THE COMMERCIAL Abroad—Drunkenness and Responsibility for Crime—Railway Matters, &c., &c.

BY TELEGRAPH—Washington—Hon. John Sherman in Mansfield—Europe—New York—News Summary—Death of Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, &c., &c.

Third Page.

LOCAL NEWS—Suicide of James W. Kennedy—The Funeral—An Amazed Benedict—Probable Murder—Sad Casualty—List of Pittsburgh Patents—Marriages and Deaths, &c.

CORRESPONDENCE—From Saint Ste Marie.

FINANCE AND TRADE—Review of the Money Market—Latest Quotations of Government Bonds and Gold—Stock Quotations—Quotations by Telegraph—Pittsburgh Oil Trade—The Hop Markets—Coal Markets—Wool Markets—Produce and Provision Market—Pittsburgh and Allegheny Live Stock Markets—Dry Goods Market—Wines and Liquors—Pittsburgh Glass Market—Copper Markets—Cracker Market—Pittsburgh Hide and Leather Market—Pittsburgh Wool Market—Horse Shoes—Natrona Chemicals—Drug Markets—Merchant Bar and Heavy Hardware—Iron and Nails—Canned Fruits—Broom Market—White Lead, Putty, &c.—Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market—New York Ironton, Philadelphia, Boston, Louisville and Cincinnati Iron Markets—Markets by Telegraph—Cattle Markets—New York Hop Market—Baltimore Grocery Market, &c., &c.

Fourth Page.

EDITORIAL—Robert Dale Owen's New Book—Popular Education in France—The Civil Service Reform—The Caucus System—Mr. Schenck's withdrawal—Death of James W. Kennedy—Constitutional Reform—The Improvement of Pittsburgh Harbor—Germany Teaching Brazil—Curtius's Intentions—Rumored Deficiency in the Mint—The House Annesty Bill—The Public Lands—Suffrage Qualifications—The Cuban Difficult, &c., &c.

MISCELLANEOUS—General and Particular—The North Pacific Railroad, &c., &c.

TERMS.—The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL is furnished to subscribers at $2 00 per year. In clubs of ten, $1 75. In clubs of twenty, $1 50, and one copy gratis to the getter up of the clubs. Specimen copy sent free. Address, THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Orphan's Fair is progressing as usual.

MALCOLM HAY, ESQ., states that he has not yet received the money to pay *The Paper Question*.

THE Poor Farm Committee of Allegheny Councils made an official visit to the new poor house yesterday.

MR. ROBT. MCWADE, who appears at the Fifth Avenue Opera House next week as "Rip Van Winkle," arrived in the city yesterday. In the evening he occupied a box at Library Hall.

ROBERT. C. CAMPBELL had a hearing last evening before Justice Strehan, on a charge of disorderly conduct, J. H. Sorg prosecutor. He was fined $25 and costs.

BEFORE Alderman Koenig, yesterday, Adam Hummel charged Edward Dugan and B. Lynch with disorderly conduct in breaking a door. Defendants got ten days each to jail.

THE first rail of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway was laid yesterday morning in South Pittsburgh by Mr. J. Miller, tracklayer. The grading is nearly finished to the Allegheny county depot, and the work is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

YESTERDAY morning H. Langlitz, the keeper of the "free and easy" at the corner of Wood street and First avenue, was arrested by Detective Hall for trial on the charges of selling liquor without license and keeping a disorderly house.

T. B. AFFERBURY, President of the Ormsby Passenger Railway, appeared before Justice Krehan yesterday, and preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against James Coulson, alleging that the accused entered a car and knocked down the driver, and drove out the passengers. A warrant was issued.

MR. MCSADDEN appeared before Alderman Koenig yesterday, and charged George Kering, proprietor of a hotel on Penn street, with larceny. The prosecutor states that he got a drink in the hotel and handed over a two dollar bill for the change, which he taken out. He only got change for a one dollar bill and was refused any more. Mr. Ewing promptly gave bail for Court.

ALDERMAN KOENIG yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Charles Strines, on a charge of Wm. Mc-Cullough, who died yesterday shortly before noon, in the Allegheny jail-hospital, from the effects of wounds received after the occurrence. Up to the time of his death he had not returned to consciousness. After his death, officer McVay preferred a charge of murder against Carmichael before Justice Krehan. The accused was conveyed from jail to the office of Squire, where he had a hearing, and was finally committed for trial. The Coroner was notified of the death of Mahoney, and proceeded to hold an inquest. After empannueling a jury, the inquest, owing to the absence of witnesses, was adjourned until this afternoon at three o'clock.

Escape of Prisoners.

At an early hour this morning Sheriff Alex. Kilgore, of Westmoreland county, sent to this city intelligence of a jail delivery which occurred at Greensburg, yesterday. The parties who made their escape were Wm. B. Eckwright, Charles W. Harris, Walter A. Clifford and W. B. Hughes, alias Joseph Gamble. How the escape happened, has not been made public. Rewards are offered for the apprehension of the men referred to.

THE BEST POLICY.

Buy Your Furs of Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood Street, and Save from Fifteen to Twenty Per Cent.

"Honesty is the best policy," Roguery and deception may for a time succeed and prosper, but sooner or later it will be discovered, and then comes the reaction. It is only a question of time. The honest business man may meet with reverses, and have a hard struggle in the great battle of life for a time, but he is sure to come out victorious in the end. As an evidence of this fact we might refer to many instances here at home with which our readers are familiar. Take, for instance, the great fur house of William Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street, who has been the constant and successful career of this firm to deal fairly and honorably with all their customers, and whose name have never been permitted to figure in misrepresent goods, and see the result. The house is now doing a larger business than any other establishment of the kind in the west of the mountains, and, as a consequence, has been forced to sell goods at much lower figures than other houses. Purchasers not only save from 15 to 20 per cent. by patronizing this establishment, but they are sure to get a good article, and the money back at any time if not entirely satisfactory. Now is the time to buy furs, and we would advise them to call on Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

MARRIED.

BENNETT—STEEN—On Thursday evening, December 28th, 1871, in the Third United Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. John G. Brown, Mr. JOHN C. BENNETT and Miss SALLIE STEEN, both of this city.

The same commercial, human old story told as the grave of Paradise, yet new as the latest rapture which fell out of heaven. Every man and woman, it is said, is selecting possible, gathering unto them their like wherever they go. Introduced now into the enchanted realm of marriage—having taken each their own out of life's ocean—they are blessed in the privilege of each to be trusted our estimable young friends may, in all their havings and beings, adjust themselves harmoniously to the nature, needs and wishes of each other, and in this live ever in the comforting assurance that their soul's first emphasis was right.

AYERS—HEA—On Thursday evening, December 28, 1871, at the First Presbyterian Church of this city, by the Rev. John G. Brown, Mr. JOHN C. AYERS, of Titusville, Pa., and Miss MARY LAUGHLIN, daughter of Samuel Hea, Esq., of Pittsburgh.

HANLIN—HUTCHISON—On the evening of December 23, 1871, at the residence of Mr. J. M. McIntyre, No. 18 Franklin street, Allegheny, by the Rev. Dr. Hanlin, assisted by A. D. Clark, D. D., Mr. JOHN HANLIN and Miss MARTHA HUTCHISON, both of Allegheny city.

DIED:

PIER—On Sunday morning, December 24, ARTHUR PIER, aged 1 year, 6 months and 21 days.

MC—On Sunday morning, December 24, and WILLIAM S. MC, aged six weeks and three days.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America
ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Canal Basin, Allegheny City. P. O. address Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG,
Has resumed the practice of his profession, at No. 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

Manufacturers' Directory.

FRAZIER, METZGER & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Manilla, Tarred, Hardware, Glass, Carpet, Railing, Roofing, Rag and Straw Papers. Office and Warehouse, No. 82 Third avenue.

CHAS. ABEL & CO., 172 WYLIE AVENUE, Manufacturers of the celebrated Vegetable Hair Oils, and Dealers in Drugs, Perfumery, Medicines, &c.

L. H. SMITH & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the Wellman Patent Reflector Stoves and Grates, Kells' Patent Iron Hearth, the Anchor Bed Iron, Fire Brick, &c.

KNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY CO., TWELFTH STREET, Manufacturers of Rolling Mill Trimmings, Machinery, Danks' Rotary Furnaces, Castings generally.

JOSEPH LIEBLER, PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY, 104 WOOD STREET, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fine Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c. Orders solicited.

B. S. KOLL & CO., CORNER VIRGIN ALLEY, 147 WOOD STREET, Manufacturers of Wood Mantels, Counter Rails, Carving Tables, Steam Tables, Broilers, Coffee Urns and Van's Patent Family and Hotel Ranges.

CARPETS.
CHRISTMAS
CARPETS.
A LARGE STOCK,
OFFERED LOW.

Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.
We make the gratifying announcement to our friends that our prices HAVE NOT kept pace with the GREAT AND RAPID ADVANCES that have lately taken place at the Factories.
We are now offering the finest assortment of
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, &c.
At as Low and Lower Rates than rule in the Eastern Retail Markets.
Druggets in all widths, by the Yard.
Drugget Squares, Feltings, &c.
Of our own importation, in Greatest Variety and Style.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & COMPANY,
23 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
I have now on hand a Complete Assortment of every description of
CARPETING,
The Very Latest Designs and New Styles of Coloring admirably suited to the
FALL SEASON.
Druggets, Carpet Lining, &c.

Henry M'Callum
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.
JOHN ELLSLER.....Sole Lessee and Manager.
FRIDAY EVENING, December 29, Complimentary Testimonial given to
BARTLEY T. CAMPBELL,
By a number of leading citizens, on which occasion will be presented his own drama, entitled
THROUGH FIRE.
Saturday—THROUGH FIRE MATINEE.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.
V. E. BRAMER.....Lessee and Manager.
BENEFIT and last appearance but two of
Mr. Leffingwell.
TWO CAPITAL PIECES. THIS EVENING will be presented the highly successful comedy of
BILLIARDS;
OR, BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE.
Sam Sample, a Billiard Sharp.....Leffingwell.
To conclude with
ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.
Billiards Matinee Saturday Afternoon.
In preparation—NICK OF THE WOODS.
Monday Grand New Years Matinee—ROBERT McWADE AS RIP VAN WINKLE.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER
FRED. AIMS.....Manager.
PITT SIMMONS.....Stage Manager.
CHANGE OF BILL TO-NIGHT.
GRAND HOLIDAY BILL
Brown and Sheppard, Charles Walters, Dick Sands, Martha Wren, James Collins, Benedick, Mlle's Lozzardi, De Vere, The Holts, Flora Benton, Lucy Cline, Geo. Hampton. NEW YEARS, 2 SHOWS.
Saturday Matinee, 2:30.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The four last performances of the Military Drama,
The Renegade of the Potomac
WILL BE GIVEN
Saturday Afternoon, Saturday Evening and Monday Afternoon and Evening.
Ladies accompanied by their Children can now have an opportunity of witnessing this real and beautiful drama of Military Life during the Last War. The Afternoon Matinees will commence at 2 o'clock.
Price of admission to Matinees, 25 cents—all parts of the house.

LIBRARY HALL.
Farewell Benefit and Last Night but One of the engagement of
Miss Jane Coombs
SUPPORTED BY
Mr. Frederic Robinson
AND A POWERFUL COMPANY.
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Lady Teazle.....Miss Jane Coombs.
Grand Matinee Saturday.
THE WORLD OF FASHION.
Saturday Evening, and Last Night,
LONDON ASSURANCE
Lady Gay Spanker.....Miss Jane Coombs.

EVERYBODY
Should improve the opportunity during the HOLIDAY WEEK and see
ROTHERMEL'S
Grand Historical Painting,
OF
THE "BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,"
Size, 16 by 32 feet, now on Exhibition, at
The Art Gallery, Library Hall.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under fourteen years, 15 cents. Seats accompanied by their Teachers, 10 cents.
The Painting goes to Harrisburg after this exhibition, where it will remain permanently.

Mercantile Library Hall
TWO NIGHTS ONLY OF THE
Grand Italian Opera Company.
From the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, New York.
The citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity are respectfully informed that the
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
Comprising the following Eminent Artists, will give
Two Grand Italian Operas Nights,
FRIDAY, 5th, and SATURDAY, 6th January, 1872, at 8 o'clock each evening.
MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON,
Mlle. LEON DUVAL, Miss EMMA FAIRBX,
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY,
Mons. VICTOR CAPOUL, Sig. BRIGNOLI,
Signor BARTOLINI, Mons. A. BARRE,
Mons. JOSEF JAMET,
Signori REICHARDT, LYALL, COLETTI, BARILI, &c.
Musical Director and Conductor—Mr. MAX MARETZEK.
Musical Director of Conductor—FRIDAY EVENING, January 5, 1872, at 8 o'clock
LUCIA DE LAMMERMOOR.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON as.....LUCIA
Season Tickets, (two nights), price $6 00.
The sale of Season Tickets will commence on TUESDAY, January 2d, at 9 A. M., at Kleber's Music Store, and for either night the sale will commence on Wednesday, 3d January.
Steinway's Pianos are used by this Opera Company.

**